THE FINANCIAL POST

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The Nation's Business

Ottawa Still Shuns Manpower Problem

Canada's most urgent and vital need continues to be a well-balanced, well-administered manpower programme. Reports from Ottawa suggest that after more than four years of war, we are far from achieving the goal of getting every Canadian into that job, whether in the armed services, war industry, essential home front industry or services, where he or she can best help the war effort.

Two things seem lacking.

The first (discussed in this column last week) is a realistic, overall programme which will achieve proper balance between the army and war industry. The second, is assurance that Elliott M. Little (who has made such an excellent beginning as Canada's Manpower director) be given adequate power to administer the manpower mobilization machinery.

Apparently the government has not yet decided how we are going to use Canadian manpower; how many men can properly be taken into the Army, Navy and Air Force; how many should be used on the industrial and the home fronts.

Apparently we are still committed to big Army, big Navy, big Air Force and big war production programmes. Evidence very clearly suggests that we can't effectively have all big plans.

Fomenting the problem are the conflicts of personalities, private ambitions and pet theories and party considerations.

So far as Mr. Little is concerned, revelations last week in The Financial Post of internal conflict over administration of employment offices, brings to light a situation which is not only deplorable but utterly inconsistent with the urgency of our present situation.

The nub of the controversy seems to be that as early as last summer, assurance was obtained from the Prime Minister himself that steps would be taken to place administrative control of these offices under the manpower director. No other course is tenable if there is to be effective administration of a chain of offices and officials who are, in effect, the very beginning and end of a successful National Selective Service programme.

After much delay, an order-in-council (P.C. 7994) was passed which in its general tenor and legal verbiage purported to dissolve the Unemployment Insurance Commission administration for the duration of the war and place it under the Minister of Labor in order to assist "the efficient administration" of N.S.S.

When the order was finally published, it was found to include a "joker" clause which kept the actual control in the hands of one of the commissioners—the man who had been fighting from the first to prevent this control passing to the N.S.S. Director.

Only last week, after three months of delay, was a new and countermanding order passed which placed control of these offices in the hands of Mr. Little and of his new associate in charge of civilian services, A. E. Pequegnat. Even yet it is reported that official protests are being made to Cabinet and Labor Minister.

Such goings-on at a stage in Canada's war effort when there are some plants running part time for lack of manpower, and when the country faces a revolutionary change in living standards to meet the emergency are as unfortunate as they are unnecessary. They call for an immediate and decisive clarification of Elliott Little's position and for a reappraisal at cabinet level of the whole manpower programme in light of present and probable future developments.

* * * *

TIME TO TAKE A BEARING

Evidence accumulates that sober and realistic reappraisal of where we are and where we are going from here in our whole war effort is a very evident immediate need. There is certainly confusion over manpower. There seems to be a definite need for all-over reappraisal of our industrial programme.

National Selective Service finds that the demand for workers from war industry is not nearly as great as it had anticipated. As reported elsewhere in this issue it has found that sometimes the demand for workers is inflated as in the case of one industry which urgently requested 1,200 workers. When investigated and sifted down, it was found that the real and immediate need would be supplied by 100 new workers.

N.S.S. is believed to feel that its employment service will not be whipped into shape soon enough to carry the full load of personnel distribution for war plants.

On another side is business generally, alarmed by talk of concentration, which charges that war industry is guilty of hoarding workers, and alleging that the need for putting firms out of business to get their workers into war plants does not yet exist.

On still another side is war industry, which charges that there is a shortage of orders, a shortage of raw materials. It denies that it is "hoarding" workers and says that any staff over minimum production requirements is necessary because of much green and poor labor, and absenteeism. It argues especially that it would be folly to let workers go during intervals between completion of one order and commencement on the next.

Now comes the intimation that the concentration of industry plan has slowed down; that its direction and emphasis is changing.

All this obviously demands immediate clarification.

First, Canada would want to know about her raw material supplies, especially from the United States, and her productive capacities and her needs with those of the U. S.

Second, the Cabinet should get a clear-cut picture of what's actually going on in Canada's war efforts, face those facts squarely and courageously ignore personal differences and take an accurate bearing of where we are and where we want to get.

Every individual and every business must periodically reappraise its position and its objectives. For making our maximum contribution to victory it is even more important that government do so.

* * * *

NEED ACTION ON PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

The Dominion Income Tax Division reports that the status of "patronage dividends" in respect to deductions under income and excess profits taxes has been referred to the Department of Justice for a formal opinion: This is a matter which should be clarified without delay for the tax structure of the Dominion government is threatened.

When faced with income taxes on the substantial accumulation of undistributed profits, the Western wheat pools began to distribute this money in what they termed "patronage dividends." To meet the new competition, many of the private grain companies felt compelled to follow. Other concerns in a much wider field are known to be interested.

From evidence so far made public, it would seem possible for any company, if it so desired, to take the money it would normally pay in income taxes and turn it over to customers or to the producers who supply it with raw materials in the form of patronage dividends. Any company, if it deemed necessary, might buy out its shareholders and reorganize on a co-operative basis. If anything like that actually happens, then the whole tax structure is undermined. How would the government finance the war? How, indeed, would it finance its ordinary peacetime expenditures?

The whole trouble traces directly to the hesitation of Ottawa in defining the tax status of the wheat pools. For years these organizations have been purely and simply ordinary grain companies, buying from any farmer who offered grain on precisely the same terms as a private company.

This sort of thing cannot go on. The Dominion authorities must ignore the political power of the pools and face the situation.

Gold Group Will Fight U.S. Order

See Increasing Pressure on Washington to Prevent Closure of Mines

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON.—There will be increasing political pressure on the War Production Board within the next few weeks for modification and revision of the drastic gold mining curtailment programme.

The success of such representations will probably depend upon whether the Board and the War Manpower Commission are able to make substantial transfers of labor to the copper mines where the labor shortage has become so acute.

Protest of 21 senators from the western states, initiated by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada against this order and addressed to President Roosevelt, has not yet drawn a formal reply from the White House.

In this protest the Senators argued, contrary to the War Production Board claim that 3,000 to 4,000 men would be freed for copper mining, that at most 750 miners and muckers would be made available by the closure order. War Production Board has contended that for every miner who leaves a gold mine and goes to work in a copper mine nearly four tons of refined copper per month would be added to the nation's war supply.

The Board originally estimated that its order would affect from 200 to 300 gold mines, but that the labor sought would probably be drawn from less than 50 mines. Excepted

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Freezing Order Well Received

Businessmen Term It Unnecessary But See Advantages

Trade sources do not appear disturbed by the latest "freezing" order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Perhaps this acceptance will not be so favorable when actual workings of the order are better known, but businessmen are already pointing to certain advantages. Chief reason the order has not met protests is the broad general divisions into which retail, wholesale and service businesses are divided. There are, for example, 53 classes of retail businesses, 137 classes of wholesale, and 10 service classes.

The result is that a business which has handled any one of a particular class of goods expects to be able to take on any other of this class. Larger department stores will likely find few regular lines not available to them. Expansion is prohibited with certain special exceptions, but this had pretty well ended anyway. Chain stores have noted termination of expansion plans in recent reports due to building restrictions and shortages of materials.

What Order Does

What the order does accomplish is to prevent retailers, wholesalers or manufacturers from entering en-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Fights on Metals Front

—Photo for The Financial Post by Karsh.

Canada's Metals Controller, hard-working, hard-driving George C. Bateman, is much in the news these days. He's the man who has been putting the new nickels in your pockets and taking brass buttons off soldiers' uniforms. To U. S. authorities, he's the man on whose judgment $10 millions of U. S. money can be spent for increasing metal production in Canada. To Canadian authorities, he's the man who has directed consumer allocation of metals and government financing of a score of mining projects. Through his efforts we are increasing our supplies of important strategic minerals—tungsten, molybdenum, chrome and magnesium.

Probe Farm Income Tax Situation

Committee Named to Find why Returns Are Not Being Made by Enough Farmers

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Alarmed by the moderate response of Canadian farmers to federal income tax requirements, a small committee headed by Ronald Sharp, chief inspector of Income Tax, has been named to survey the whole field of agricultural income tax in Canada. Preliminary meetings have already been held in Ottawa in recent days.

Eventually, it is expected that the committee will make recommendations to the department looking toward simplification of forms, issuance of special rulings and possibly a country-wide educational campaign.

Few Returns

Behind this new and important move is the fact that Canadian farmers (despite present tax low exemptions and record-breaking farm income) are not making tax returns. In 1942 some 8,500 of Canada's 700,000 farmers paid income taxes. These taxes were paid this year on the basis of income received in 1941. Actual returns were filed by about 25,000 but only 8,500 paid taxes. This figure compares with about 4,000 farmers who paid taxes the previous year and between 1,200 and 1,500 who paid in the pre-war years.

So far, Ottawa is not optimistic that there will be any bonanza uncovered as the result of this committee's efforts. The farmer has long been an income tax problem, and will probably always remain so.

The chief reason is the difficulty

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New Supply Plan Unveiled by W.P.B.

Based on British Allocation System, it "Puts First Things First" and Will Scale Production to Available Raw Materials

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON.—The War Production Board has unveiled the Controlled Materials Plan, the chief purpose of which is to scale the production schedules of North America to the available supply of raw materials.

For Canadian war industry this is as important as it is to that of the United States, for upon the success of the new scheme depends future firm deliveries of needed supplies from the United States.

To describe and outline the procedure under C. M. P. the W. P. B. has issued a 71-page booklet, but it all boils down—with some minor deviations due to local U. S. conditions—to the British system of direct allocations, and resembles in broader aspects the system by which Germany organized her industries and resources for war. (Operations of the British system were described by The Financial Post three weeks ago when it was forecast in a Washington despatch that this would replace P. R. P. in the second quarter of 1943).

First Things First

Purpose of the new plan is to limit production programmes to the available supply of critical materials. Donald Nelson says that it is designed to "assure that first things come first" and his new assistant, Ferdinand Eberstadt, admits that in the past U. S. programmes have been scheduled "without regard to the materials available."

For Canada this one fact has contributed most to the anxieties and uncertainties about deliveries from the United States, although up to and largely since Pearl Harbor American production officials have treated the Dominion as essential part of the U. S. programme.

Under the new system, Canadian requirements will be considered along with those of the United States.

In briefest summary here is how it will work:

Seven agencies—the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Civilian Supply and a new unit called the Aircraft Scheduling Unit—will be given an allotment of steel, copper and aluminum. This will start in the second quarter of 1943, and be in full operation by July 1. Carbon and alloy steel, copper and aluminum are the first "controlled materials."

The agencies must schedule the production of everything they require from cotter pins to the 45,000 parts that go into a four-engined bomber.

Detailed Schedules

These detailed schedules must be submitted three months in advance and at the same time similar estimates must be submitted for the remaining three quarters of each year and the first quarter of the succeeding year. In this way the War Production Board hopes to have a picture of production 18 months in advance.

These estimates are made up from the total amount of what are called bills of materials, submitted by the contractor not only for himself but his subcontractors. These are his requirements to fill his orders. The total of these bills of materials makes up the requirements of the seven agencies.

Canada's requirements will be included in the American totals submitted by the various agencies. They will not be considered separately but as a part of the over-all American picture.

The Requirements Committee adjusts the schedules to the amounts of material available. In turn the agencies receive allotment numbers guaranteeing delivery of the Mater-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Ease Plans For Curtailment

Expected to Keep Within Ability to Use Released Workers

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—A new and more moderate approach to curtailment of non-essential industry in Canada is seen emerging in official and other comment this week.

Speaking in Montreal to the Advertising and Sales Executives Club, Robert F. Chisholm, head of the "curtailment" branch of W. P. T. B., linked the programme definitely with the board's earlier drive for simplification and standardization of products. He reversed the earlier emphasis, which had been to describe the new policy as aiming first to achieve "the immediate elimination of non-essential lines."

Instead, Mr. Chisholm placed the order of procedure as follows:

"The first stage of these recommendations in most cases will be a further drastic standardization and simplification of products.

"The next stage will be the elimination of obviously non-essential lines.

"The third stage will be an overall curtailment if necessary of continuing lines which may bring with it a concentration of the industry."

Disposition Problem

Reason for this milder approach to industrial curtailment is thought to be the growing belief that even if the present manpower shortage is proved as serious as it has been painted by public officials and official spokesmen, the administrative machinery of National Selective Service is still far from ready to undertake a drastic or wholesale transfer of men on a scale which will mean an immediate and widespread closing down of non-essential industry.

The new approach to the problem, so far as the W. P. T. B. is concerned, is to have blueprints ready for curtailment in individual trades and services, but to take no action unless and until N. S. S. officials can demonstrate their ability to place the men so released immediately in productive industry.

This may mean that in scores of areas and industries it will be three, six, twelve or even more months before the effect of the curtailment programme is felt.

Is Demand Real?

So far as the actual demand for manpower in war industry is concerned there is a new and increasing scepticism that much of the demand which has been piling up in recent weeks and months is specious. One case is cited of a plant which insisted it needed 1,200 men urgently for war production. On investigation it was found that the additional work required only about 100.

Only as its administrative machinery is strengthened and enlarged will N. S. S. be competent to gauge with certainty and finality the individual demands of harassed war industry. In recent weeks, key N. S. S. officials have been largely concerned with smoothing out internal conflicts and only now is a start being made toward creation of an efficient, all-embracing administrative machine in respect of the civilian branch of its operations.

Then, too, there are said to be grave and increasing doubts in the minds of W. P. T. B. officials as to the practicability of industrial concentration in Canada under conditions of a price ceiling. In England most industrial concentration and its consequent compensation and pooling of profits has been done by raising prices to consumers. In this way, industry, by charging higher prices, has offset lower volume and left something "in the pot" for units which were eliminated. Such procedure is not possible under the Canadian price ceiling.

During his speech in Montreal, Mr. Chisholm also confirmed the fact that Ottawa has changed its mind about issuing an "official" list of non-essential industry. Said Mr. Chisholm: "There cannot possibly be any one answer to the question, is my industry essential or is my product essential? There is no black list, no secret list of non-essential industries which are going to be closed up. Or, to put it another way, every civilian industry is on the list."

Housing Vacancies Rise at Timmins

Timmins has not yet been hard hit by curtailment in gold mining the way Kirkland Lake has been. A recent survey of conditions in Timmins shows only 3% of the housing accommodation at present untenanted. There are 131 vacant houses altogether and 233 unoccupied apartments. Of the apartments, 86 are four-roomed, 98 are three-roomed.

There are also 176 single rooms vacant, the survey shows. The town's population shows a drop of around 3,000 and is estimated to total around 25,000 or 26,000 at present. Rents show a reduction of about 10% as landlords have found increasing difficulty in securing tenants.

Farmers' Response Low In Third Victory Loan

Ticket Idea for Pledging Future Marketings Against Bonds Got Nowhere; Campaign Was Poorly Timed for Western Canada

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Most disappointing feature of Canada's third Victory Loan has been the response from Canadian farmers. Admittedly, the timing of the loan so far as western Canada was concerned was very bad. For this the weather was chiefly to blame. A late harvest not only left farmers short of cash but kept the farmer-canvassers themselves out in their fields at a time when it was hoped they would have been free to sell bonds to their neighbors.

But quite apart from late harvests the bald and disappointing fact seems to be that Canadian farmers, by and large, fell far short of what had been hoped for in the way of loan subscriptions. In a year when farm income is expected to reach an all-time Canadian high, the amount of cash or installment purchases pledged which came into provincial headquarters from rural Canada is reported as highly discouraging.

Tickets Flop

The Victory Ticket plan doesn't seem to have got to first base. Most Canadian farmers just refused to put their signatures to a document of that kind. One generally accepted alibi is that a commitment of this sort might sooner or later find its way into the hands of the income tax authorities at Ottawa. In Ontario, farmers are said to have used the argument that Victory Tickets were of no value because produce, livestock, etc., is not marketed through one dealer or agency.

In one big territory with thousands of prosperous farms it is reported that there were not more than half a dozen victory tickets sold during the first two weeks of the campaign. Another reason given is that the plan was late in getting started and that in the West where it might have been more readily accepted, farmers were still uncertain about marketing prospects.

In any event, it seems likely that the entire farm sales organization of the Victory Loan set-up will be in for a thorough overhauling as and when Chairman Spinney conducts his customary loan post-mortem once the campaign is finished. There are repeated charges from time to time by persons outside the N. W. F. organization that the Committee has not as yet succeeded in getting a really "grass roots" approach into its farm campaigns. If the final results justify early predictions there is still a big job to be done to get Canadian farmers lined up in a big way behind Canada's bond campaigns.

See Few Legal Tangles On Blacked Out Signs

Action brought by Chateau Ste. Rose, of Ste. Rose, in Quebec Superior Court, seeking relief from payment of monthly rental on a sign over its premises, is unlikely to have a bearing outside Quebec, The Financial Post is told. The sign was leased from Claude Neon General Advertising at a rental of $20 a month. It is now unlighted due to power restrictions, so the lessee is seeking to void the contract.

Quebec civil law is different from that in other provinces and no attempt is made by officials to suggest what may be the outcome in this instance. But for the other provinces, The Post is told, the matter was settled some time ago by a Halifax case which went to the Supreme Court.

Must Pay Rentals

Following the enforced blackout at Halifax, the lessee of a sign sought to be relieved from payment of rental on it. The Supreme Court ruled, however, that no relief from obligation to pay rentals could be granted. This case is taken as establishing the precedent for Canadian conditions generally. The decision is said to be based on long-established British law practice which recognizes what is termed the "law of frustration."

Claude Neon has been carrying on voluntary negotiations with customers having signs blacked out by power restrictions. It is now offering lessees of signs alternative propositions. They may accept either a reduced rental made possible by diversion of the regular reserve established by the company to cover cost of each sign, and get no maintenance, or carry on the contract just as it is now. No general rule can be given as to which alternative is likely to be accepted by individual lessees, many of whom have proposals of their own.

The company argues that erection of Neon signs is a co-operative proposition. The customer supplies the property and the power; the company erects the sign, maintains it in working order, and gives protection against hazards of operation. It is contended by the company that present conditions affect only the customer's side of this co-operative venture, while its own side has been affected by other restrictions on sign making and use generally.

Comparatively little business has yet been obtained to offset reduced income from regular sign business. A certain amount of industrial lighting, using the Neon principle, is being done in Montreal and Toronto. Claude Neon also has a small war contract which is helping to keep its plant occupied. These activities, however, by no means take the place of reduced regular business.

Canada Achieves Position On Senior Production Body

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Formal announcement of Canada's appointment to a place on the Combined Production and Resources Board is expected to be made here shortly.

Final arrangements to include Canada on the membership of this top-flight United Nations planning body were made by Hon. C. D. Howe when he was in England recently. The three members of the board will be Donald Nelson, Oliver Lyttelton and Hon. C. D. Howe. E. P. Taylor will be stationed permanently in Washington and will act for Mr. Howe in the day-to-day work of the board.

Senior Body

Aim of the board when it was originally established was to combine the production programmes of both countries into a "single integrated programme adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war as indicated to the board by the combined chiefs of staff and to all relevant production factors." It is therefore the senior co-ordinating body set up as a result of the meeting in Washington last Christmas of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is credited with having played an important role since its inception in molding and directing the productive programmes of the United Nations. It is in recognition of Canada's position as a top-ranking surplus-producing unit among the United Nations that her inclusion has been arranged.

Show $18 Millions Drop In 11 Months Dividends

Total $227.9 Millions to Nov. 30, Compared With $245.9 Millions in Same Period of 1941; November Payments Down $4.3 Millions

Dividends scheduled for payment this month by Canadian companies are going to be $4.3 millions less than in the same month of 1941, The Financial Post estimates. However, the total for a year ago was inflated by a $4.6 millions payment by International Paper Co., which eliminated arrears on stock. It is this single payment which accounts for the decline.

This year's dividends are apparently going to be below those of 1941, although December's total could alter the picture. For the first 11 months the total of dividends is $227.9 millions, compared with $245.9 millions for the same portion of 1941, a decline of $18 millions.

Bond interest payments in November this year are estimated at $31.4 millions, down $5 millions from the level of a year ago, and making an aggregate decline of $9.3 millions in the return to investors.

Changes announced this month include an extra of three cents a share by San Antonio and an initial payment of two cents a share by Okalta Oils. International Metal Industries is paying $5 a share on its preferred and class A preferred toward liquidation of arrears.

Canadian Foreign Investment is paying $1.30 a share on its common,

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

MEN'S SHOP

FINE APPAREL FOR MEN

Gifts for Soldiers Overseas

If you are considering purchasing something to gladden the heart of a friend or relative overseas, may we suggest that you visit the Men's Shop. Not only will you find here a wide selection of high-quality merchandise, but we can give you sound and helpful counsel on Navy, Army and Air-Force gift suggestions. Here are a few:

Here is a distinctive-looking pullover, finely knit from all-wool botany yarn. V-neck, khaki and Air-Force blue.

Each 4.95

Sleeveless, each 2.95

Woollen underwear is always a welcome gift. We carry a wide range of men's combinations in soft, warm wools . . . our own branded lines and many others besides.

We have a wide variety of gowns suitable for men in the forces. For instance, there's a brushed wool gown in camel colour at 16.50. And there are gowns in Air-Force and Navy blue from 15.00 to 18.50. Others up to 40.00.

The men in the forces can always use gloves, either for dress or for sheer warmth. We have fine unlined capeskin gloves for dress, pair 2.50 to 4.00, and capeskin gloves fleece lined (cotton) pair 2.25, fur-lined and all-wool gloves for protection. The "Lammie" glove, of sheepskin with the fleece inside, is a particular favorite with men in the forces.

The Men's Shop

Civil and Military Outfitters

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

Gold Group To Buck U.S. Order

(Continued from page 1)

from the order were mines which produce substantial amounts of other scarce metals, lode mines which produced less than 1,200 tons of commercial ore in '41, and placers that treated less than 1,000 cubic yards in that year. The latter were limited to 100 tons or 100 cubic yards a month.

At W. P. B. this week it was reported that up to 70 appeals against the order have been filed with the director general for operations. Of these 40 to 50 have already been dealt with, although officials would not specify the dispositions. It was stated, however, that no appeal had been granted contrary to the spirit and intent of the order, although some exceptions had been granted upon the grounds of necessary maintenance, or pending study of production records.

It was said that a study of the appeals is being made. This study may decide whether a case for modification of the order exists.

There have been a number of questions asked in production and treasury circles regarding the position of Canada and South Africa. The Canadian programme has been contrasted with the W. P. B. action here. In the case of South Africa, however, there have been no important shipments of mining equipment except a very small amount for maintenance in many months.

It is likely that the western senators may use the Canadian and South African policies to increase pressure on the government.

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To Probe Farm Income Taxes

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of applying customary tax yardsticks to the method of operation of the average farm establishment. Undoubtedly there are tens of thousands of Canadian farmers who would never dream of themselves as taxable on income, but who are much "better off" at the present time than a married city-dweller with two children who earns $1,300 a year and is now liable for $35 a year income tax (of which $17 is refundable or minimum saving requirement).

The fact that over 1.5 million urban citizens are now liable for income taxes has forced the tax authorities to survey the somewhat neglected field of farm income. Test surveys are being made on various types of farm to determine the suitability of present tax forms to farm income problems. Every effort will be made to find ways and means by which the farming third of Canada's citizenry can be brought within the income tax fold.

Early studies suggest that there is little or no possibility of adopting a "deduction-at-source" plan such as is now in vogue for salary or wage earners. A nation-wide educational campaign may emerge as one way of dealing with farm tax delinquents.

Due Oct. 15

Strictly, all farmers who are liable for income tax should have filed a return on October 15. It is not likely that the government will attempt to exact any penalty for those who may eventually be liable for tax on 1942 income but who have not filed a return as at that date. Many farmers are only now harvesting their crops. Many others are not in any position as yet to figure out their actual or approximate liability for tax in the present year.

The Ottawa committee now studying this question includes (in addition to chairman Ronald Sharp), the following: W. E. Haskins, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Dr. J. F. Booth, chief, Economic Branch, Department of Agriculture; R. F. Kennedy, editor, Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star, as well as departmental experts.

Serving in an advisory capacity are: H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation; a French-Canadian nominee, Henri Bois, of the Co-operative Federee, Montreal, and Dr. Drummond of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Investment Trusts

Affiliated Funds	1.97	2.16
Can. Int. Trust	3.50	4.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.00	3.30
Can. Investors	4.25	5.00
Corp. Investors	4.85	5.20
Trans-Canada	8.65	9.50

War and Business . . . .

M. & S. Shuffle

This week's important shuffle in Canada's Timber Control is a tribute to two men.

They are the two men chiefly involved in the shuffle—Alan H. Williamson who becomes the new official head of Timber Control in Canada; Allan S. Nicholson who steps down from the senior position to become associate controller alongside Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Williamson becomes Canada's new timber boss in addition to his new office as Rubber Controller. Mr. Nicholson becomes associate controller so that he can leave the executive duties on Mr. Williamson's shoulders and get on with the job which is very near to his heart and for which he has proved himself well-fitted—stemming a United Nation's lumber famine.

To carry on his two new jobs, Mr. Williamson is dropping his Controllership of Supplies, which Henry Borden will handle for the time being.

• • •

Calling All Cars

On completion of delivery of some equipment a few weeks hence the Toronto Transportation Commission will have the first Frequency Modulation broadcasting system to be used by any transit system in Canada. Frequency Modulation is the recently developed broadcasting technique that entirely eliminates static. Station CK6H is located at the T.T.C's emergency office. Special two-way receiving sets have been installed in the automobiles of Traffic Department supervisors so that through the broadcasting station the mobile supervisors will be in constant communication with the men who receive the emergency and trouble calls.

• • •

Add Victory Loan . . .

A Toronto office worker put up $50 for the office Victory Loan drive. Same day she turned up at Victory Loan headquarters, signed up for $1,000. "Why," she was asked, "didn't you put it through your office?"

"Do you think I'm going to let them know I have $1,000 salted away?"

• • •

Women Soldiers

Charged with investigating reports of immorality and drunkenness among women in the British armed services, and with suggesting betterments in the conditions under which women in uniform serve, a British government committee has recently submitted its findings in the form of a White Paper. It says in part:

> "We can find no justification for the vague and sweeping charges of immorality which have disturbed public opinion and in this we are supported by the representatives of various welfare organizations and the chaplains who are in constant touch with the girls.
>
> "Allegations of general immorality in a camp, when investigated, have in our experience dissolved themselves into one or two cases which in the course of gossip have been multiplied many times over. The same applies to charges of drunkenness."

Among recommendations for improving the lot of women in the services are:

During basic training, girls should be allowed to bring old shoes until their feet become hardened to service shoes. The service shoes in any case should be more comfortable, they urge.

Retiring age for officers should be 55 years and all officers should be better trained.

• • •

W.P.T.B. Notes

Some 3,100 persons are employed by Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board, according to G. H. Rennie, of the central Ontario division of that organization. This compares with approximately 30,000 persons employed by the United States Price Control Administration.

In a recent talk to a group of Oshawa business men, Mr. Rennie intimated that one of the main objectives of the price ceiling in Canada is to protect buyers and also the small independent merchants and manufacturers. He stated that in 1921, just after the last war, there were 21,000 business failures in Canada, mostly among small independent merchants and manufacturers.

• • •

Patronage Dividends

The Wheat Pools' patronage dividends idea has not gone unnoticed. A Western business man tells of going into a Calgary store and buying a pair of socks on which the price tag was $1. Much to his surprise, he received a credit slip of eight cents. When he asked what it was, the dealer replied it was a patronage dividend; he was investing in future business, instead of giving the money to government in the form of income tax. In the majority of cases, the buyers will come back to cash in on their "dividend" slips. Meanwhile the dealer treats the dividend as an expense item and the government loses.

Advertisers Contribute To Loan Success

Canadians listening to Cecil B. DeMille, Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee and Molly and other top ranking radio programmes, may have wondered how it was that these stars devoted an important part of their time on the air to urging Canadians to buy Victory Bonds.

This was a portion of the fruits of a carefully organized part of the campaign which the National War Finance Committee staged to assure success of Canada's Third Victory Loan.

Some weeks before the campaign opened large advertisers everywhere in Canada received personal letters from George Spinney, chairman of the National War Finance Committee. In this letter, Mr. Spinney urged the need for help in securing support for the forthcoming Victory Loan. It suggested that these companies — all national advertisers—devote advertising space to this cause.

This suggestion received enthusiastic welcome. The heads of over 200 large companies replied directly to Mr. Spinney and these, and many more, adopted his suggestion. It has been an outstanding example of the result of unity of purpose between business and the government, all seeking a sure success for a single purpose which both saw to be vital.

The idea has been a feature of loans since the war started. But never before has such widespread use been made of this method of winning nation-wide support.

The result has been the use of all possible forms of advertising to appeal to Canadians to buy Victory Bonds. It has made use of daily and weekly papers, magazines and periodicals of all kinds. It has used outdoor posters and radio. The actual copy or appeal used has been left to the individual advertiser, thus avoiding anything stereotyped and giving all a chance to develop original ideas. It has been so planned that the contributed advertising has not been dumped in the early days of the campaign but has been spread out, keeping enthusiasm high to the end.

This time, use of contributed advertising has been greatly aided by early clarification by the income tax department of the position of expenditures for this purpose from the tax standpoint. Efforts to secure similar co-operation of business had been hampered for the first Victory Loan by confusion on this point and, while clarification has been made for the second loan, it was late and not as clear as is now the case.

Briefly, the income tax department has established a base for advertising expenditures at the average of amounts spent by each company in the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive. Then it has made two exceptions of particular interest in this case. The first was to allow an increase of 10% over the base period for advertising with a strictly patriotic appeal; the second was to allow another 5% increase over the base period for contributed advertising in support of the third Victory Loan.

W. P. B. Unveils Supply Plan

(Continued from page 1)

ials which are distributed to the contractor and by him to his subcontractors. In addition, priority numbers will determine delivery of other scarce materials not under C.M.P.

For Canadians it is expected there will be a slight difference in handling the allotment numbers than obtains here. In the United States the allotment numbers will be parcelled out by the contractor to the sub-assembly plants, etc. At present the plan of Canadian officials is to have the Canadian allotment numbers turned over to the various controllers under Munitions and Supply, who will determine the flow of critical materials within Canada itself. This is to prevent any disruption of the Canadian system that has already proved its efficiency.

The determination of what schedules are allowed and disallowed will depend upon the urgency rating given each type of munitions by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. Priority numbers will still determine the order of production, reflect the urgency rating.

At the same time sponsors of C.M.P. hope that it will be flexible enough to permit very small amounts of materials without allotment numbers. Provision is made for allotments to warehouses to meet such orders that are too small to be handled by other procedures.

Vice-chairman Eberstadt, in explaining the plan this week said:

"This may not be the last plan, but it must be somewhere near the last, not because human ingenuity is limited but because human patience is limited."

It has the advantage over P.R.P. in that it more nearly conforms to normal business procedures in the direct handling by manufacturers of their own materials under supervision, to prevent waste.

Freezing Order Well Received

(Continued from page 1)

tirely new lines. A jeweller, for instance, who had not previously handled china, would be unable to lay in a stock of dishes to replace dwindling stocks of silverware; a garage could not start selling hardware or household equipment. This means no new competition for existing businesses.

But a maker of biscuits would probably be able to start making a new kind of biscuit according to improved recipes, and a drugstore, which had handled a few cups and saucers, would probably be able to enlarge this line.

Retailers cannot move to larger premises, even if obtainable at lower rents, but they could move to premises of the same or smaller size.

Objections voiced by businessmen to the "freezing" order are based primarily on what they claim to be its unnecessary character. They point out that practically all of the restrictions are already in effect because of other conditions. Material and labor shortages limit expansion; wholesalers are unwilling to take on new accounts when unable to supply existing accounts adequately.

Municipal Bonds

Nov. 3, 1942

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax ...	5	1961	113.50	116.50	3.77
Hamilton .	5	1950	110.25	113.25	3.00
Montreal .	3	1945	94.00	97.00	*
Ottawa . .	4½	1945	104.00	105.50	2.37
†Quebec .	5	1959	109.50	112.25	4.00
Saint John	5	1950	106.50	109.50	2.63
†Toronto ...	4½	1955	116.75	118.75	2.72
†Vancouver.	5	1950	103.00	106.00	4.62
Winnipeg .	5	1944	100.00	103.00	2.69

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Await Ruling On Patronage Dividends

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Behind the official recognition given to the problem of "patronage dividends" by Hon. Colin Gibson, Minister of National Revenue, lies the important fact that Ottawa at last has decided to press this matter to a clear and final decision.

Mr. Gibson's statement to the press early this week stemmed apparently from a meeting of senior officials of the Departments of Finance, Justice and National Revenue held here last Saturday. Mr. Gibson stated that the question of whether or not patronage dividends in the grain trade were an allowable deduction to the companies making them, for income tax purposes, was under discussion by departmental officials and that "the question is being referred to the law officers of the Justice Department to obtain a formal opinin."

What is most surprising to many people here was the admission that this matter had not as yet been actually referred to the Justice Department for a formal opinion.

Just why this very obvious step has been delayed is not clear. It has been known for some months that western wheat pools and grain companies were preparing to pay out funds that would otherwise be taxable in the form of patronage dividends. This action has been based on an "opinion" of the Income Tax Department that such dividends might be considered a legitimate "expense" of doing business. In at least one instance a western grain company has given this reason to explain the payment of such dividends.

Until the Justice Department has issued its formal ruling, no final action can be taken by the Finance Department.

The Style You Like—
In the Shoe You Like

The "Commander"

Exclusive with Simpson's

The range of new Fall "Commanders" shoes for men offers a complete selection of good-looking, comfortable styles — bluchers, sturdy brogues and dressy balmorals, in calf, kid or grain leathers. Black or brown. Sizes 6 to 12 in all fittings. Exclusive with Simpson's! Pair $6.

Simpson's

SIMPSON'S—THE STORE FOR MEN—STREET FLOOR

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

A Fighting BIRTHDAY

OUR 125TH ANNIVERSARY

1817 ★ 3rd NOVEMBER ★ 1942

Glorious deeds for humanity have brightened the years of the century and a quarter through which the Bank of Montreal has lived and served Canada. Sordid deeds of treachery and tyranny cannot detract from the record of courage, faith and achievement made by democratic, freedom-loving nations and peoples.

Canada, in the 125 years of the Bank's existence, has grown from a pioneer colony to a state great among nations in wealth, world-wide activities and influence.

Born when Canada was still a wilderness, with here and there a town, the Bank of Montreal has marched, worked and fought beside Canadians of all generations since 1817, assisting in every field of endeavour to build and preserve the nation.

As on our 100th Birthday, in 1917, we now find Canada, together with her sister dominions and her allies, fighting with all her strength, but confidently, for freedom and all that freedom holds.

We re-dedicate on this our 125th Birthday all our accumulated experience, knowledge, technical skill and financial strength to the service of Canada and her citizens.

ALWAYS SERVING CANADA

When the Bank of Montreal began business on November 3, 1817, the only transportation in Canada was provided by horse, wagon, stagecoach, canoe and river packet. There was no means of communication, excepting letters delivered by courier. There was no common currency.

In 1942, the picture of Canada presents a modernly equipped nation with gigantic industries, networks of railroads and motor highways, great steamship lines, continental airlines, instantaneous communications between all parts of the country and with all parts of the world, and a stable system of banking which gives wings to commerce.

In this picture, builded into it for twelve and a half decades, generation after generation, stands the Bank of Montreal, now with hundreds of branches, strong with youth, experienced with age—still serving Canada, in this latest time of crisis.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Dominion—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Canada Treasury Bills	Oct.	....	...	Jan. 29, '43	$45,000,000	[illegible]	.327%

More on Juvenile Delinquency

Shortage of space and an unusually heavy response combined to prevent publication of all the answers to last week's Financial Post query. Below are the remaining replies to the important national question —

"What can be done to curb growing urban juvenile delinquency?"

Arthur Laramée,

Judge, Juvenile Court, Montreal.

Main causes of delinquency among children under 16 years of age—boys and girls of all nationalities—who are brought before our Juvenile Court are as follows (I presume the same causes apply in other parts of the country):

1. Immoral conduct of parents, as youngsters follow their example.

2. Lack of supervision by persons whose duty it is to keep their eyes on children.

3. Desertion from home by the father or mother.

4. Work of mothers away from their home, night work in particular.

In order to check the increase of delinquency or rather to prevent those causes to repeat themselves in future, it is absolutely necessary that we work together to purify morals at home through the education of parents, especially parents belonging to the "popular" class.

It would also be essential, at any cost, to have women return to their functions of housekeepers and protectors of the family.

I believe that the enforcement of the curfew in the City of Montreal, if always applied intelligently as it is now, can render immense services to the cause of youth reformation.

* * *

Hon. Jas. McLenaghen

Attorney General, Manitoba Government.

The press should warn parents repeatedly that a dangerous situation exists due largely to war conditions, and that it is primarily the responsibility of parents to curb juvenile delinquency. Community responsibility also should be emphasized. Service clubs should be encouraged to continue their youth programmes. Children working should be encouraged to join in healthful recreation. Special attention should be given families where the father is away or in the armed forces. Dance halls should be carefully supervised. Boys and girls working should not be employed in night shifts.

* * *

A. J. Milner

Mills, Spence & Co., Toronto and member Advisory Regional Committee, Canadian Welfare Council.

The alarming increase in juvenile delinquency is probaly largely attributable to the decline in home life caused by the increase in employment of women in essential industries. The public and high schools of Canada must therefore be equipped to take the place of home life. This seems to be the logical and cheapest method of coping with this situation. Trained social workers with the help of volunteers can provide suervision for proper feeding and recreational programmes. Immediate action along these lines, it seems to me, is imperative.

H. Usher Miller

Secretary Protestant Orphanage, Saint John, N.B.

When parents make their homes the most attractive place for their own children and for their own children's friends, then and only then will juvenile delinquency decline. Good homes are like the good strong fence at the top of the cliff; both prevent catastrophies from occuring. Lack of good homes, like lack of the good fence at the top of the cliff, requires other provision to salvage the wrecks that result. The solution is for all parents to give this Canada of ours good homes.

* * *

Rev. J. R. Mutchmor

Secretary, Board of Social Services, United Church of Canada, Toronto.

I believe mothers of children in tender years should be prevented from taking factory jobs and mothers of young children permitted half-time work minimum only. This is the British practice.

I also think the situation in larger urban and war industries centres demands more vigorous governmental action in providing day nurseries. Social workers and churches should combine to provide workers and premises under government direction.

* * *

Rev. Joseph Paré S. J.

General chaplain, Canadian Youth Catholic Association, Montreal.

Raise parents to enable them to raise their children; parents without any principles cannot raise honest children. Inaugurate an open, sincere and tenacious fight against vice in our modern cities, a campaign which should be scientifically and powerfully organized. Find some way to keep at home the mother who is attracted to the plant whether by necessity or solely by the enticement of gain.

Multiply preservative institutions for youth: sports clubs, school-farms, free apprentice shops, where children can prepare their future and develop their intellectual and mental resources. Organize in a practical way and supervise spare time of children who have only the street for playground. Enact the curfew in cities where it can be enforced.

Finally, there would be great advantage in developing and increasing Schools for Parents, the courses of which, inaugurated only a couple of years ago in Montreal, proved to be of exceptional value to restore among our population the traditional family pedagogy.

* * *

Rupert C. Reece

K. B. Stoddart & Co., Winnipeg, and Regional Advisory Committee, Canadian Welfare Council.

Juvenile delinquency can be curbed by increasing the personnel and enlarging the programme of social agencies working with young people — Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., service clubs and voluntary groups. The government should recognize this as an essential war service and not enlist trained workers from these organizations. In England delinquency dropped after 500 similar workers were released from military service. The programme for the care of children of working mothers after school hours should be increased and augmented by public funds.

* * *

Canon F. J. Sawers

Rector, St. Mathews Church, Toronto.

Keep the boys busy. Statistics have shown that very few Boy Scouts appear in the juvenile court. The Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, and similar organizations, are open to all boys and present a most attractive programme.

In recent years the number of boys and girls in our public schools who do not attend Sunday School has been increasing very rapidly. This strengthens our conviction that religious education ought to have a very important place in the curriculum of the public schools.

* * *

F. N. Stapleford

General secretary, Neighborhood Workers Association.

Delinquency breeds in homes broken by marital discord, desertion and divorce, and is nurtured in areas of bad housing, sordid neighborhoods and inadequate facilities for play and recreation.

The war adds a new element of restlessness, intensifying the usual difficulties, loosening moral standards and conduct restraints.

The control of delinquency lies in a more active, intelligent and intensive effort on the part of the church and the other welfare agencies dealing with the home and family life, and more adequate provision of recreation and other facilities designed to give wholesome outlet to the energies of young people.

* * *

Abbe Albert Tessier

Seminary of Three Rivers, Quebec.

This problem involves two groups of solutions, some with delayed bearings and the only ones capable of producing permanent results, while the others are emergency measures giving incomplete and not very durable results.

The first group includes the preservation of the family nucleus, some laws pertaining to the family, numerous playgrounds, good living quarters, etc., plus a continuous propaganda among parents about the physical and mental needs of children to remind them of their duties and responsibilities.

The second group of measures include special supervision by police officers, enforcement of regulations, curfew, etc. Police work should be supervised by expert educators. Let us remember always that the responsibility of young delinquents remains limited and that parents and society are responsible for the greatest part of youth's faults.

* * *

C. F. Basil Tippet

President, Tippet-Richardson Ltd., Toronto and immediate past president, Big Brother Movement.

Urban juvenile delinquency is growing because:

(1) Parental supervision is decreasing, because (a) Father may have joined up; (b) Father formerly unemployed may have found work; (c) Mother may now be working.

(2) Jobs using juveniles are paying so much more money than formerly.

(3) Uncontrolled aggressive "commando" spirit is being developed through general propaganda about the forces.

The problem has to be faced either:

1. In the home where little can be done if there are no parents around.

2. Outside the home—for example —(a) Through boy and girl agencies like the Y.M.C.A., Kiwanis, Scouts, Big Brother Movements and Big Sister dealing with the individual boy or girl.

(b) Through encouraging "gangs" of boys to join as a group one of the various Cadet Organizations. There they will learn discipline, loyalties and self control and find an outlet for the emotional disturbances that have increased with the times.

* * *

Rev. Victor Villeneuve

General chaplain of the young Catholic workers' organizations, Montreal.

Here, in brief, is the programme which La Ligue Ouvrière Catholique and la Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique, representative groups of the working class, have adopted:

1. Avoid the dismemberment of families resulting from fathers' enlistment and mothers' employment in war plants and others;

2. Keep boys and girls, 13, 14 or 15 years old out of industrial plants.

3. Maintain teachers in their essential functions of educators;

4. Intensify and develop expert youth movements

5. Support educational organizations and social services which work to check delinquency.

6. Complete our juvenile judiciary system by adding psychiatry clinics;

7. Solve the housing problems aggravated by war conditions.

* * *

Rev. Maurice N. Eisendrath

Rabbi, Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto.

Growing juvenile delinquency is due undoubtedly to our too exclusive concentration on winning the war on the battlefront to the neglect of the battle of the home front. Our governments and industrial leaders must issue unequivocal statements to strengthen our morale-building institution. They must make it clear that the home, the church and the school are as indispensable priority as gasoline and rubber.

Men and women so preoccupied with war tasks that their children are neglected may help win the war but they subvert the civilization which we fight to preserve. It is not the battlefront versus the home front but the home front defended for the sake of a battlefront as well as vice versa which alone can spare us the spectacle of another generation of lost children such as Europe witnessed after the last war.

Montreal Power Load at Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of electricity by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. for the first nine months of this year reached the all-time record of 3,949 million kilowatt hours. This represented an increase of 35.39% over the output for the like period during the first full war year.

For the past nine months the company reports gas output amounted to 4,036 million cubic feet, a gain of 7.8% over the first nine months of the first full war year.

John S. Norris, president, also reports that the company has succeeded in maintaining to Sept. 30, the same ratio of expenses to revenue as in the corresponding period last year.

Coast Lumber Cut Dwindles

Output May Be 25% Below Last Year Despite Heavy Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Loggers and lumbermen in British Columbia are hoping that if pulp and paper mills in this province are ordered to curtail their operations they will be able to release men vitally needed for production of logs and lumber.

Manpower shortage has been chiefly responsible for a decline in lumber production during the past year, and it is estimated that the slump in the year's total output will be close to 25%.

This is a serious loss when it is considered that there is a demand for considerably more than the mills can produce; that the United Kingdom alone is asking for all the lumber that can possibly be produced; that Canadian war contracts are absorbing everything that can be spared, and that the United States would like to increase its quota of imports from this country because of acute scarcity of building materials of all kinds.

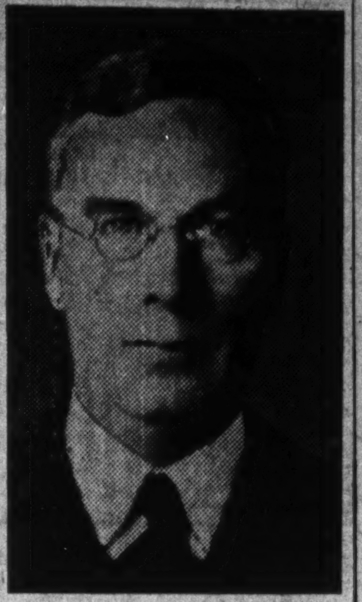
Pulp Slumps

Pulp and paper production is already down in British Columbia to some extent, partly due to logs and labor shortage.

Companies that used to devote most of their productive programme to newsprint turned long ago to other lines, and the percentage of newsprint to other types of paper and pulp has been considerably reduced.

Just how the proposed curtailment will affect west coast mills is still indefinite. A few weeks ago it was considered that the major reason for restricting newsprint production was to avoid competition for power so that eastern aluminum output would not suffer. Now, however, the reasons seem of a broader nature. While British Columbia mills generate their own power and for that reason do not affect any other industries in that respect, they do employ men and women and utilize large quantities of pulpwood that might be diverted to other channels if found necessary.

To meet the shortage of men one large British Columbia paper mill has been experimenting, so far successfully, with employment of women in the mills.



JOINS MILLING BOARD

Norman J. Dawes, president of National Breweries Ltd., who has been elected to the board of Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

B. C. Pulp Plans To Pay Arrears On 7% Bonds

Scheme Provides for Issuance of Bonds and Cash

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co. has taken steps to clear up its financial position and has called a meeting of the 7% general mortgage bondholders in Montreal for Nov. 24. Later a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders will be held.

The plan to be submitted to the general mortgage holders provides for settlement of all unpaid interest to May 1, 1942.

Plan of Payment

The company proposes to capitalize interest through the issue of additional bonds to the extent of 40% of the bonds now held. This will call for the issue of $489,400 of bonds.

In addition the company will make a payment of 18% of the principal amount of bonds on Dec. 15, 1942, or $220,230.

A further payment of 17.22% of the principal amount will be made on January 2, 1943, or $210,686.

With the bond and cash payments, the company will issue $920,316 to holders of the general mortgage bonds. This is equivalent to $92.03 per $100 of bonds, which amount corresponds to the arrears of interest and interest on arrears.

Bonds Not Taxable

Lawrence Killam, president of the company, reports the Dominion Income Tax authorities have ruled that, inasmuch as the interest which accrued in loss years and is being capitalized, was not used as a deduction for income tax purposes by the company, the additional bonds will not constitute taxable income in the hands of the bondholders.

The plan also provides for modifications of the bonds, including the additional bonds to be issued, so that principal and interest shall be domestic pay only, instead of Canada, U. S. and United Kingdom as hitherto.

Interest accruing between May 1, 1942, and May 1, 1945 would be postponed and become payable on Nov. 1, 1945, with interest on such overdue interest accruing from each maturity date at 7% per annum, the company to be accorded the right to make prepayment from time to time of any one or more maturities on 30 days' notice.

Issue Treasury Bonds

Lawrence Killam also informs the bondholders arrangements have been made by the company for a two-year loan of $1 million secured by Treasury First Mortgage bonds.

In addition it is proposed that in lieu of sinking fund payments for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944, the company shall cancel $180,000 general mortgage bonds held by it.

In order to provide for the issuance of the Treasury First Mortgage bonds, it will be necessary to have approval of the first mortgage bondholders. They will be asked at a later meeting to authorize amendments of their trust deed to remove limitations on amounts of bonds, maturities, rates of interest, currencies of payment and otherwise.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE
TO THOSE WHO HAVE MADE
WILLS

Many individuals named as Executors in wills have been called into armed services, gone to remote parts of the world on war missions or left to do war work in another part of the country. A serious situation can confront your family and estate if you should die while your executor is unavailable.

We call your attention to the fact that Crown Trust Company is empowered by law and equipped by experience to serve as your Executor. *We will be here when needed.*

Your lawyer or notary can change your Will, at your request, to name us as one of your Executors.

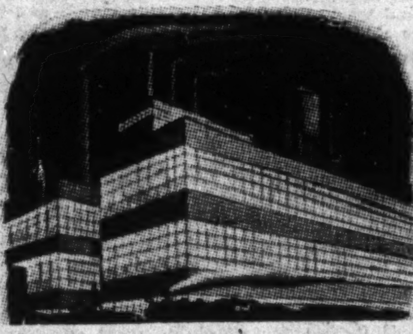
Ask for a copy of our booklet "Your Will Power."

Crown Trust Company

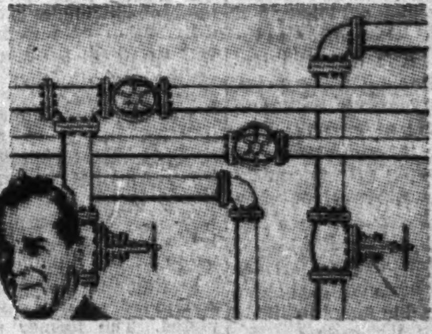
Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents
MONTREAL TORONTO

KEEP THEM SAILING
... FIGHTING
... FLYING
VICTORY BONDS WILL DO IT!
CROWN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

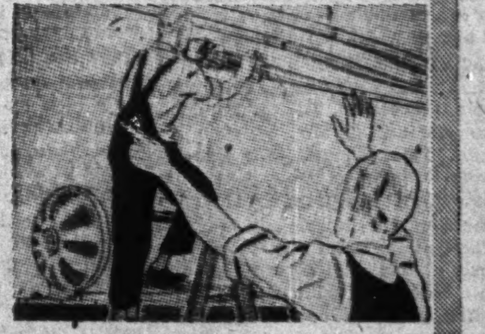
These "Pointers" Made a Tough Training Job Easier!
HELPFUL HINTS ON CHOOSING VALVES FOR BETTER PIPING SERVICE



❶ With the plant running 168 hours a week, we needed more and better maintenance—day and night. On piping, for example, you can't get away with part-time maintenance and keep production lines running smoothly. It's too important!

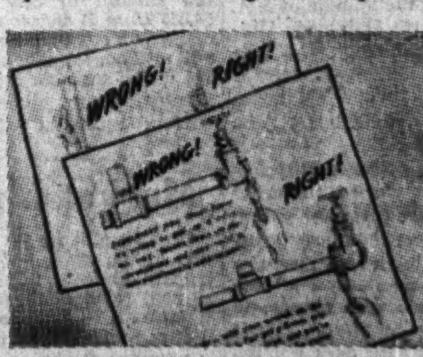


❷ Soon enough, we found valves and fittings would have to be handled with unusual care to get every last bit of service out of them. They're vital equipment, and with all the demands of war, deliveries of replacements were being slowed up.



❸ Sure, we put on more "maintenance" men, but many had never handled a wrench before. We had to start from scratch in training them. In the past, our veteran crews had the time to teach apprentices, but that was before Total War.

❹ You know that piping maintenance is a specialized job. But it's knowing the "kinks" of the trade that makes the difference between good and bad installations. They help speed-up the work as well as step-up efficiency of pipe lines.


WRONG!
RIGHT!
WRONG!
RIGHT!

❺ We had to teach these men the "rights and wrongs" of piping make-up. We had to be sure they knew enough about valves of all types, and when and where to use them. Good piping depends a lot on using the right equipment.

HELPFUL HINTS ON CHOOSING VALVES FOR BETTER PIPING SERVICE
TIPS ON VALVE TRIM

❻ These Crane Shop Bulletins made a tough training job easier. They're full of valuable piping pointers. We used them in employee training classes; posted them in maintenance shops; passed them among the men. Even the old-timers use them! **And listen, any plant can get these Bulletins free —through the local Crane Representative.**

CRANE

CRANE LIMITED; HEAD OFFICE:
1170 BEAVER HALL SQ., MONTREAL
VALVES • FITTINGS • PIPE
PLUMBING • HEATING • PUMPS

NATION-WIDE SERVICE THROUGH BRANCHES, WHOLESALERS, PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

Show $18 Millions Drop In 11 Months Dividends

(Continued from page 1)

This compares with 70 cents a share paid in May this year and brings the year's total to $2 a share instead of $1.90 as was paid in 1941.

Toronto Elevators is paying its second $1 a share dividend for this year, bringing total payments for the calendar year to double that paid in 1941.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank and Imperial Bank are all making payments at reduced rates this month, the first paying $1.50 instead of $2 and the latter two paying $2 instead of $2.50. Kirkland Lake Gold is paying two cents a share instead of four, and Toburn Gold two cents in place of three. Canada Iron Foundries has omitted a payment customarily due now, its last payment being $3 a share in April this year.

Monthly Dividends

	1942 $	1941 $
January	22,952,057	23,026,402
February	10,016,154	10,655,895
March	27,730,638	27,821,583
April	21,221,615	23,823,789
May	6,357,276	7,230,853
June	48,456,376	58,275,666
July	27,581,376	26,855,735
August	10,531,957	9,938,960
September	26,079,809	27,599,095
October	20,857,808	20,225,863
November	6,115,489	10,404,503
Total	227,900,555	245,858,344

Summary of November Payments

	1942 $	1941 $
Dividends	6,115,489	10,404,503
Bond interest	31,415,000	36,432,000
Total	37,530,489	46,836,503

Industrials and Utilities

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Ang. Can. Tel. pfd.	.68¾q	2	56,787
Atlas Steels, c.	.15q	1	25,032
Ault & Wiborg p.	1.37½q	2	6,182
Beatty Bros. 1st pf.	1.50q	2	13,642
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.62½q	1	18,656
B.C. Tel. 2nd pref.	1.50q	1	67,500
Caldwell Linen pfd.	.37q	2	5,550
Do., 2nd pref.	.20	2	5,000
Calgary Power, pfd.	1.50q	2	88,500
Canada Iron, pfd.	3s	1	116,334
Can. Bronze	.37½q	2	30,000
Do., pref.	1.25q	2	9,375
Coast Breweries	.03q	2	54,094
Cosmos Imperial	.30q	14	30,000
Crown Cork	.50q	16	50,000
Distillers-Seag. p.	†1.25q	2	204,462
Dominion Bridge	.30q	25	154,185
Dominion Stores	.10	20	28,001
Dom. Tar., pref.	1.37½q	2	69,231
Dover Industries	.20	2	28,563
Federal Grain, pfd.	2	2	60,000
Gen. Steel Wares p.	1.75q	23	78,750
Gordon & Belyea A	2	2	4,400
Do., com., B	.40	2	370
Gramby Elastic, pfd.	.69q	2	6,582
Inter. Metal pf. A pf.	1.50q	1	67,807
Do., arrears	5	1	226,025
Inter. Util. pr. pfd.	†.87½q	1	86,596
Neon Prod. W. Can. p.	1.50s	1	5,400
Ont. Silknit, pfd.	1	20	10,000
Ontario Steel	.25	15	10,021
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	17,500
Penmans	.75q	16	48,388
Do., pref.	1.50q	2	16,125
Quebec Power	.25q	25	138,299
Rolland Paper, c.	.15q	16	9,000
Saguenay Pwr. pfr.	1.37½q	1	68,750
Shawinigan W. & P.	.22q	25	479,215
Sher.-Williams, c.	.15q	2	30,000
Simpsons, pref.	1.62½q	2	182,812
So. Can. Power c.	.20q	16	80,000
St. Law. Flour	.35q	1	12,600
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	10,062
Steel of Can.	.75q	2	345,000
Do., pref.	.75q	2	194,889
Toronto Elevator, c.	1	9	52,318
W'minster Paper	.25s	2	11,947
Weston, Geo. pfd.	1.25q	2	21,875
Wood, A. & J. pfd.	1.75q	2	11,375
Total			3,347,200
Mining Companies			
Cochenour Willans	.03	21	88,849
Delnite Mines	.03	30	89,363
Hedley Mascot	.02q	16	45,282
Hollinger Cons.	.05	4	246,000
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	†1.75q	2	483,486
Kirkland Lake	.02s	4	106,533
Leitch Gold	.02q	14	57,000
Privateer Mines	.03	10	73,622
San Antonio G.	.07s	6	162,166
Do., extra	.03	6	69,500
Sullivan Cons.	.03q	16	120,000
Toburn Gold	.02	23	37,000
Upper Can. Mines	.02½	28	74,075
Total			1,652,876
Oil Companies			
Canadian Oil, c.	.25q	16	35,941
Okalta Oils	*.02	16	33,746
Total			69,687
Financial			
Can. Bk. of Commerce	1.50q	2	450,000
Can. For. Invest. c.	1.30	1	95,440
Can. Investors	.10q	2	10,000
Can. Inv. Fd. sp. ord.	.04q	2	91,668
Comm'wealth Intnl.	.04q	16	6,033
Dominion Bank	2q	2	140,000
Imperial Bank	2q	2	140,000
Mtge. Corp. N.S.	1.25q	2	8,500
Royal Trust	.80q	2	80,000
Sherbrooke Trust	1.50q	1	4,500
United Corp. "A"	.37q	16	19,585
Total			1,045,726
Grand total			6,115,489

*Initial. †U.S. funds. q Quarterly. s Semi-annually.

The Bondholder

Selling emphasis on the Victory Loan shifted this week from just making the $750 millions objective to far exceeding that minimum mark. By the end of the second week the objective was in sight and a total of a billion is now anticipated. While the Second Victory Loan piled up a total of $997 millions, it should be noted that only $845 millions was cash, the balance of $152 millions representing conversions.

* * *

Interesting trend as shown by figures so far is the difference in reception given the loan by the general canvass and payroll deductions. At the end of the second week general canvass subscriptions were down some 5,000 subscribers or approximately 1% from a year ago, with dollar total down around $4 millions. In contrast, payroll deductions were up by some 100,000 subscribers and $11 millions.

Two factors possibly account for the better payroll results. Experience gained in previous drives may be showing up in faster, more efficient work; and workers may be finding that the new taxes are not taking such a big bite as they had at first feared. The comparative lag in the general canvass, which includes the small businessman, the executive, the white collar worker, housewives, etc., can be largely explained by the squeeze on this class caused by large increase in taxes and static incomes.

* * *

Life insurance companies in Canada have adopted a general procedure for war loan subscriptions. A. J. D. Morgan, assistant general manager of Great-West Life Assurance describes it:

"A calculation is made at the time of a war loan drive whereby an estimate is made of the amount of money which will become available for investment up to the time when the next succeeding war loan is expected. To this is added the amount, if any, of cash on hand. This calculation is usually made to include sums arising from maturities, anticipated calls, repayments of old investments, etc. A subscription is then made on the basis of this total figure. Through an arrangement with the chartered banks, provision can be made for the banks to carry bonds so purchased over a period not exceeding beyond the date of the next war loan campaign, at a rate of interest equivalent to the coupon rate obtainable on the bonds."

* * *

Paper bonds generally shaded down a point or so during the last week on announcement of the paper production freezing order. With output restricted to the average level of the six months ended Sept., 1942, along with warnings of further possible curtailment, some traders felt that most of the reasons for expecting much market improvement for papers had been removed.

* * *

B. C. Pulp 7's at 111 bid were up another couple of points on the week while the 6's also gained two points. Reason for the improvement was presentation of a plan to wipe out interest arrears on the 7% issue through issuance of 40% in additional bonds and 35.22% in cash. The plan is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in The Financial Post.

* * *

City of Toronto during the past ten years has reduced its gross debt from $195 millions to the present figure of $110.5 millions. Finance Commissioner Lascelles attributes the showing to the policy of financing capital expenditures through issuance of short-term debentures and economy in spending money only for essential new works and services.

The Shareholder

Foreign Exchange Control Board ruling that a company cannot use the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax to pay dividends now brings to the front again the question of how this item should be handled in computing net profits. The board has ruled that net profits available for dividend payments are to be interpreted as earnings after all charges, including regular income taxes and excess profits taxes in total. This does not mean that a company could not use the refundable portion to pay dividends when it is actually returned to it at some future date. But until the refund is actually made, the refundable portion of this tax is to be treated as a tax so far as the F.E.C.B. is concerned.

There is difference of opinion on the matter of how this refundable tax should be handled in the accounts. It is recognized that, to give a complete picture of company earning power, it is necessary to show this refundable tax. It will come back to the company some time, and as such represents an asset. But it must, in the meantime, be paid out to the government and represents an actual expenditure of cash.

* * *

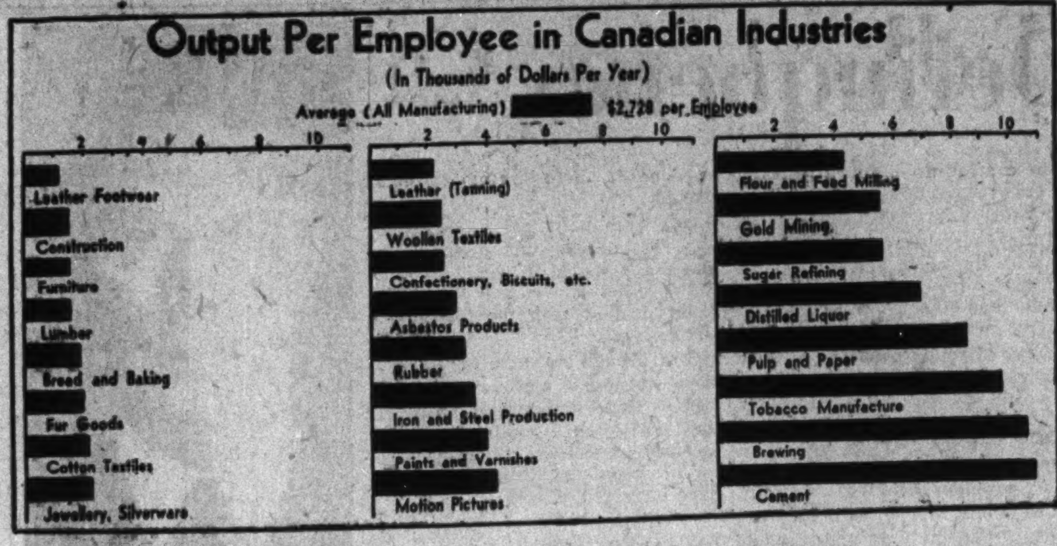
In the annual reports received by The Financial Post where this matter comes up, prevailing practice seems to be to show the total tax, including the refundable E.P.T., as a deduction from profits, and then write back the refundable portion. The result is that final net profits for the year will include the refundable tax even though this amount has been paid out. Some accountants prefer to treat the refundable tax as a deferred asset.

But in trying to estimate the amount of earnings available for immediate dividend payments, it would apparently be incorrect to include this refundable tax, an interpretation sustained by the F.E.C.B. As a measure of possible ability to maintain or increase current dividend payments, this interpretation of net profits hardly meets requirements. The amount involved may not be large this year but for a full year it could easily be substantial and have a direct influence on decision as to whether a particular dividend was to be maintained or not.

* * *

Post-war outlook for Canada's newsprint industry is "relatively favorable, considered both from the standpoint of future market possibilities and future sources of pulpwood supply," in the opinion of J. A. Guthrie writing in Dalhousie University's "Public Affairs." Mr. Guthrie is assistant professor of economics at State College of Washington and author of a recent book, "The Newsprint Industry."

He does not expect newsprint consumption in the United States to increase in the postwar period much, if any, faster than does population. On this basis he suggests a 7% increase between 1940 and 1960 may be reasonable with per capita consumption holding around recent average of 55 lb. He does not see much increased competition within the U. S. for Canadian newsprint from domestic production, suggesting that any gains made in the south will be offset by reductions in the north because of high costs. Alaska is a potential supplier of newsprint and pulpwood but Canadian producers will have a transport advantage. Competition from Scandinavia is to be expected but he suggests not for more than 10% of the U. S. market. He does not believe that Canada's pulpwood supply is being seriously depleted and Canadian mills should generally have sufficient pulpwood, provided newsprint producing capacity is not increased.


Output Per Employee in Canadian Industries

(In Thousands of Dollars Per Year)

Key factors in squeezing manpower from civilian industry will be the amount of labor employed in an industry, balanced against the relative sacrifice which closing that industry will impose on the consumer. In the above chart, a rough valuation of what we would gain or lose by closing various industries can be deduced. Showing the 1940 figures for the value added by manufacturing per worker employed, we would gain most manpower by closing the industries with short bars, less as the bars grow longer. From the consumer's point of view, withdrawal of one worker from an industry where productivity per worker is high, entails greater sacrifice than withdrawal of one worker from a low productivity industry. Underlying assumption is that the consumer's dollar is spent in the way that gives him the greatest satisfaction, hence that cutting off a dollar's worth of production in different industries represents equal losses in consumer living standards. Productivity per worker is measured in terms of wholesale prices, includes government excise taxes wherever these are available.

BREWERY EXECUTIVE

Col. A. A. Magee, president of Barclays Bank (Canada), who has been appointed to the executive committee of National Breweries Ltd., of which he is already a director.

United Grain Profit Lower

Payment of Patronage Dividends Delayed Pending Tax Clarification

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Report of United Grain Growers Ltd. for the fiscal year ended July 31, was presented by R. S. Law, president, the annual meeting in Calgary on November 4.

Net profit for the year was $220,810 after provision for bond interest to the amount of $131,568, depreciation of capital assets amounting to $495,195 and taxation to the amount of $130,000 on the company's income. Prior provision had also been made for writing off $546,261 in respect to the cost of temporary grain annexes built at the company's country and terminal elevators in 1940 and 1941 and of $375,000 as a reserve for patronage dividends out of the net profit. The company paid $160,505 in dividends on capital stock.

This year's net profit is equivalent to $1.53 a share on the class A compared with $1.71 a share in the preceding year. The full rate of 5% was paid on class A preferred shares and the same rate on class B shares. The earned surplus account was increased by $53,974 and now amounts to $438,418.

Delegates were informed that announcement of the rate and time of distribution of patronage dividend was deferred, pending clarification of the tax situation in respect to such dividends.

Working capital amounts to $2.1 millions, an increase from last year of approximately $200,000. Grain inventory amounted to $9.9 millions. Bonds to the par value of $250,000 were redeemed during the past year, leaving outstanding bonds to a par value of $2.5 millions.

During the past year, a reorganization of capital stock was completed. The former shares of $25 par value were recalled and replaced by class A non-cumulative preferred redeemable shares with a par value of $20 each and class B membership shares with a par value of $5 each. Capital is now represented by 144,739 class A shares to the amount of $2.9 millions and 63,065 class B shares to the amount of $315,325. The general reserve is $1.6 million, the capital surplus $50,009 which together with the earned surplus account gives a toal shareholders' equity of $5.3 millions.

Market Opinions

Opinion still favors the optimistic side of the stock market but there is little tendency to expect immediate and rapid appreciation.

Barron's, N. Y. (The Trader)—For the long-term investors the question is whether stocks or a liquid position is preferable. On the average, stocks still yield over 2½ times the return from high-grade bonds and the disparity in yields should be a compelling influence so long as the bond market sticks close to its high of the year and ease of money is rigidly enforced. . . . Unless the rise is the beginning of a major turnabout—then it must be interpreted as merely an interruption to the longest liquidation market on record, dating back to Sept., 1939. . . . Safety of current dividend rates and high yields should in time drive home, after three years of uncertainties, the effect of compound interest . . . In the long run the two seem certain to make for higher stock prices.

Major Subscriptions In New Victory Loan

Here is a third list of major subscriptions to the Third Victory Loan as announced by national headquarters. The Financial Post will carry further lists as they are released by the National War Finance Committee. Only subscriptions of $500,000 or more, reported by the committee, are shown.

Sun Life	$20,000,000
Unemployment Ins. Com.	12,000,000
International Nickel	10,000,000
N. Y. Life Insurance	5,500,000
Imperial Life	5,250,000
North American Life	5,000,000
T. Eaton Co.	4,500,000
Hudson Bay Mining	3,000,000
Swift Canadian	2,500,000
Canada Packers	2,500,000
Canadian Industries	2,000,000
Northern Electric	2,000,000
Robert Simpson Co.	2,000,000
National Steel Car	1,000,000
Prov. of Quebec	1,500,000
Canada Cement	1,510,000
Excelsior Life	1,500,000
Bronfman Interests and B. Aaron	1,500,000
Dom. Foundries & Steel	1,250,000
Howard Smith Paper	1,000,000
Fraser Cos.	1,000,000
U. L. & St. L. Trans.	1,000,000
Royal Trust	1,000,000
Ont.-Minnesota Pulp	800,000
Canada Steamship Lines	775,000
Dome Mines	750,000
Toronto Star	650,000
Investors' Synd.	625,000
McLennan, McFeely & Prior	622,000
Borden Co.	600,000
Chevaliers de Colomb	600,000
Building Products	500,000
Consolidated Paper*	500,000
Consumers' Gas	500,000
Distillers-Seagrams	500,000
Economical Mutual	500,000
Lake of Woods Milling	500,000
Molson's Brewery	500,000
Supertest Petroleum	500,000
Zellers	500,000

*This was a second subscription raising Consolidated Paper's total to $2,000,000. Anaconda American has purchased another $250,000 of bonds for a total subscription of $750,000.

Military Cloth Output Passes Civilian Peak

Woollen and Knit Goods Production Points to New Record With Heavy Commitments Scheduled For Britain

Cloth for military use is being produced at the rate of 19 million yards a year by the woollen and knitting industry, this being a greater yardage for military purposes alone than was produced prewar for civilian use, R. W. Bates, acting president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, stated at the annual meeting in Toronto this week.

Rate of military blanket production is over a million a year. Socks and stockings for military use are being knitted at a rate of over five million pairs a year, underwear at the rate of four millions, and in addition large quantities of sweaters, gloves, cap comforts, etc. are being knitted.

Mr. Bates reported that the Canadian-made serge used in the army battle dress is a rough and rugged material which General McNaughton has stated to be substantially more serviceable than battle dress serge produced in Great Britain.

New High Production

Canadian mills have supplied not only the wool cloth and knitted goods required by the three Canadian fighting services but have also supplied a certain amount to South Africa, Russia and Britain. Commitments the industry here is making for supplying wool cloth and knit goods to British account in the next twelve months are described by Mr. Bates as being "very great." In total the woven and knit goods industry will be required to produce more than ever before.

Much has already been done to simplify production of civilian goods to save critical raw materials and labor, said Mr. Bates, but it is clear that still greater efforts along these lines will be required of the industry. Until decisions are made as to what are the basic minimum requirements for civilian purposes, there is no certainty as to the industry's position in detail.

Postwar Planning

Mr. Bates pointed out that at the end of the war returned fighting men must be reinstated in civilian occupations while employment in strictly war factories will end. There will be more people trained for manufacturing production than ever before. The situation then created, said Mr. Bates, can only be met by an expansion of civilian manufacturing industries substantially beyond the pre-war levels. In pre-war days the textile industry as a whole provided approximately 18% of the total manufacturing employment in Canada and the woollen and knitting branch was a very substantial part of that industry. Mr. Bates declared that this industry with over 300 factories in 150 towns must lead the way in providing increased industrial employment.

Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills paid an annual dividend of $1 a share Oct. 31. This compares with payments of $1.50 made in each of the past two years. In both years ended Sept. 30, 1941 and 1940, the company reported a net profit of $1.55 a common share.

Beatty Bros. has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the class A common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1943, to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This is the first dividend on this stock since 25 cents a share was paid Feb. 1, 1932.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power tnd traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	128.3	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1942: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	74.3	71.9	74.5	45.9	112.8	88.7	90.2	75.1	64.4	91.1	70.4	66.8
Feb.	73.4	69.3	69.7	43.6	108.7	85.5	96.3	73.9	62.1	91.1	67.7	64.7
Mar.	69.7	66.1	70.9	41.2	104.3	75.8	92.8	74.0	62.0	89.4	67.5	62.3
Apr.	70.6	63.2	69.6	*41.4	102.4	74.2	93.1	73.9	60.2	88.4	66.3	61.1
May	74.7	61.1	70.5	43.2	104.3	73.5	94.2	75.7	60.7	87.4	66.4	62.0
June	76.2	61.1	69.6	44.5	106.6	73.9	93.6	76.8	64.3	87.7	68.1	62.8
July	76.6	58.9	65.3	46.6	100.4	75.9	95.5	75.3	65.2	81.7	67.8	62.4
Aug.	76.0	56.0	61.2	47.5	97.7	75.3	98.3	73.1	66.9	71.0	67.8	61.6
Sept.	77.9	55.9	62.0	49.0	99.8	74.2	98.7	71.2	67.1	69.0	69.2	62.6
1942: Weekly Figures:												
Oct. 1	79.3	57.7	65.1	48.7	99.6	75.3	101.6	71.4	67.1	69.6	71.4	63.6
Oct. 8	81.2	58.5	63.5	51.5	100.7	74.0	99.2	71.1	68.0	70.0	71.9	65.3
Oct. 15	80.1	58.7	65.4	50.7	99.0	73.9	101.6	71.3	69.2	70.4	72.5	65.4
Oct. 22	79.7	56.8	65.1	50.6	99.2	74.6	96.8	70.8	67.3	70.4	71.4	64.6
Oct. 29	80.0	57.0	65.6	51.1	99.3	73.5	98.0	70.1	67.0	70.2	72.1	64.8

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Nov. 3	89.84	52.28	61.83	16.21
Nov. 2	89.31	52.09	61.42	16.20
Oct. 31	88.80	51.85	61.00	16.14
Oct. 30	88.55	51.67	60.89	16.04
Oct. 29	88.09	51.83	60.86	15.97
Oct. 28	88.01	52.45	60.58	15.94
Month ago	88.07	58.88	60.35	15.62
Year ago	93.82	91.57	68.39	15.31
High 1942	93.50	63.71	71.01	18.86
Low 1942	79.85	50.16	58.74	15.44

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cbd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Nov. 3	43.6	55.8	51.7	52.49	34.56
Nov. 2	43.2	55.5	51.4	51.65	34.81
Oct. 31	43.5	55.2	51.3	51.65	34.90
Oct. 30	43.3	55.2	51.2	52.31	34.86
Oct. 29	43.4	55.0	51.1	52.57	34.71
Oct. 28	43.5	55.1	51.2	52.70	35.52
Month ago	43.3	56.0	51.8	55.38	39.08
Year ago	44.0	60.3	54.9	79.39	61.97
High 1942	44.8	60.5	54.7	77.18	54.82
Low 1942	38.6	53.5	49.8	47.98	33.47

Silverwood's Sales Climb

Profit Margin Stands at Quarter Cent Per Quart of Milk

Silverwood Dairies Ltd. net profit in the year ended Mar. 31, 1942, advanced to $175,183 from $166,315 in the previous year, but expressed as a percentage of sales net profit declined to 1.88% from 2.16%. A. E. Silverwood, president, comments on the low profit margin, noting that in terms of one quart of milk delivered to homes in 14 cities across the province at 12 cents a quart it means less than one-quarter cent profit per quart. Total sales improved by over $1.6 million to $9.3 millions.

Even under present extreme taxation conditons, says Mr. Silverwood, it should be possible for earnings to more than equal preferred and common dividend requirements, which at present amount to approximately $128,000.

Adjust Taxes

This year's Silverwood report has been delayed owing to the proximity of an Ottawa decision on the company standard profits base for tax purposes. This base has now been established and has necessitated an adjustment of $4,000 in 1940 accounts and $50,000 in 1941 accounts, these amounts being added to earned surplus.

From 1938 to 1940 deductions totalling $92,250 were made, covering acquisition of minority interests in Toronto. These items have now been cleared, together with 5% interest, resulting in an improvement in surplus account. Item shown as contingent liability for several years has been reduced to $54,250 and this balance is expected to be paid off shortly.

Directors recently approved redemption of preferred shares up to 15,000 shares. Tenders from preferred holders in this connection are being invited.

Mr. Silverwood reports that he has personally carried heavy insurance, and from time to time as a protection to the shareholders he has released to company insurance on which at least three premiums had been paid, on the basis of the cash surrender value, with the understanding that when the time came that the company no longer needed it for protection it would be returned to him at the cash surrender value. This insurance had totalled as high as $600,000, but it now stands at $260,000 and shareholders at annual meeting will be asked to transfer this insurance back to Mr. Silverwood on payment therefor.

Stelco Boosts Output 25%

Greater Steel Production Needed, Says McMaster

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though operations of the Steel Co. of Canada continue at capacity, production has been affected to some extent by shortage of manpower, coupled with enlistments, according to Ross H. McMaster, president.

During the third quarter the tonnage of rolled steel production increased approximately 10% above that of the same period a year ago. This rate of increase was lower than the gains recorded during the earlier months of this year, due to the lesser supplies of steel available from outside sources.

Dollar sales for the third quarter, increased 3% over a year ago. The variation between production and dollar revenue is partially explained by the reduced production of pipe and tin plate resulting from shortages of steel procured from the U. S. For the year to September 30, rolled steel production has increased 25% in comparison to the same period of 1941, and sales in value are 17% ahead.

Need More Steel

The tonnage of steel shipments to Canada procurable from the U. S. for war requirements has been curtailed. In view of this situation, and in response to the call of the Canadian Government, Mr. McMaster says employees have pledged themselves to do their utmost to increase steel production. To this end a special effort is being made to reduce the time required for periodic furnace repairs.

Mr. McMaster adds that as each month passes, direct war requirements absorb an increasing proportion of the company's production, as less essential needs are partially denied recognition under the existing control regulations.

The expanding demands for particular war products and the need to conserve manpower continue to require investment for additional and more efficient plant facilities. Current expenditures include added annealing capacity for armor piercing steel, the enlargement of electrical substations, equipment for aircraft bolts and extensive additions to plant for the production of welding wire.

The new plate mill, he reports, is operating most successfully — 24-hour finished production on several days has exceeded 1,000 tons.

Delays in erection of the new ore-unloading bridge postponed its completion until mid-September. The added effective capacity since that time will help, he says, to ensure delivery of the balance of ore and coal tonnage before the close of navigation.

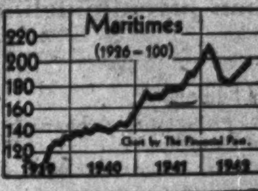
Work is proceeding on the new electric furnace at the Bessemer converter, but difficulties in obtaining priorities will defer the dates of completion originally contemplated.

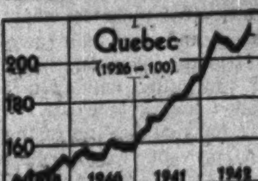
Canadian General Electric's employees are stated to have subscribed $791,050 to the third Victory Loan and it is expected that final tabulation will show the objective of $700,000 exceeded by more than $100,000. This total, including war savings pledges, would be better than 12% of payrolls and represents more than $100 per company employee over the coming six months. This is in addition to $3 millions subscribed by the company to the third Victory Loan, an increase of $1 million over subscription to the previous loan.

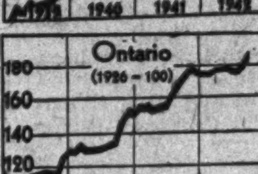
All Areas Show September Gains

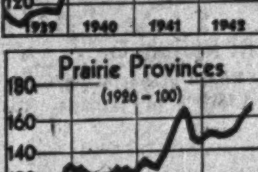
New all-time peaks in business activity were recorded by four economic areas of Canada in September this year. In the Maritimes, although gains were shown over the preceding month and from a year ago, the levels reached did not quite exceed that of last January. Quebec shows the greatest advance over the base period of 1926 followed by the Maritimes.

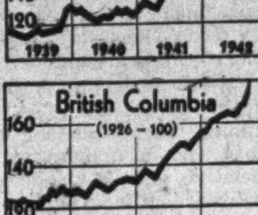
Business picture for September shows general gains in the Maritimes and British Columbia. Building permits show gains in all areas as do insurance sales. Industrial activity in Quebec is higher. Wheat marketings in the Prairies were much greater while wheat prices also rose.


Maritimes (1926–100)


Quebec (1926–100)


Ontario (1926–100)

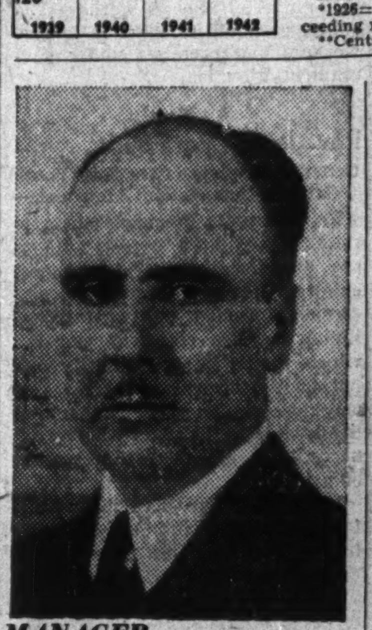

Prairie Provinces (1926–100)


British Columbia (1926–100)

Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	Sept. 1942	% Change Sept. 1941	August 1942
Maritimes			
Constr. contr. $	2,453,000	—38.4	3,857,000
Bldg. permits $	594,000	+16.5	223,000
Life ins. sales $000	3,512	+40.8	3,172
Bank debits $000,000	87.6	+11.7	81.3
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	2,095	—24.9	2,290
Employment*	172.2	+4.9	170.4
Index	200.3	+8.9	198.3
Quebec			
Constr. contr. $	8,113,000	—27.5	11,368,000
Bdg. permits $	2,468,000	—18.2	2,486,000
Life ins. sales $000	15,955	+78.7	10,554
Bank debits $000,000	1,004	+6.2	1,015
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	41,698	+19.8	41,310
Employment*	192.8	+13.5	191.4
Cotton consumption lb.	15,488,872	—9.6	15,158,238
Newsprint prod'n tons	257,618	—13.6	253,239
Index	215.7	+16.9	210.8
Ontario			
Constr. contr. $	11,587,000	—13.2	11,895,000
Bldg. permits $	4,541,000	—31.0	3,329,000
Life ins. sales $000	23,908	+61.2	16,361
Bank dbits $000,000	1,701	+10.7	1,869
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	32,110	+5.6	30,527
Employment*	183.0	+8.2	181.5
Livestock slaughterings*	186.3	—17.4	179.9
Steel prod. tons	244,922	+9.0	248,868
Pig iron prod. tons	155,900	+24.6	162,578
Index	188.4	+8.5	182.5
Prairie Provinces			
Constr. contr. $	6,740,000	—28.6	3,859,000
Bldg. permits $	1,728,000	+26.2	1,687,000
Life ins. sales $000	6,985	+38.1	5,723
Bank debits $000,000	502	—7.0	489
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	6,068	+8.6	5,675
Employment*	143.1	+5.1	143.5
Wheat receipts bu.	23,697,000	—20.8	2,526,000
Wheat prices**	89/5	+22.6	88/7
Index	168.0	+7.6	164.8
British Columbia			
Constr. contr. $	783,000	—48.8	764,000
Bldg. permits $	1,214,000	+9.5	374
Life ins. sales $000	4,705	+97.0	3,537
Bank debits $000,000	221.2	+10.1	225.6
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	6,980	+1.4	6,840
Employment*	178.7	+19.3	173.3
Index	180.6	+18.8	171.5

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to proceeding month.
**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.



MANAGER

John H. Harvey has been appointed manager for Canada of the Great American and associated insurance companies, with head office for Canada at Montreal. Mr. Harvey, who was formerly assistant manager for Canada, succeeds Adam McBride, who has retired on account of ill health.

Trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, recorded a substantial improvement in October, with 202,214 shares of industrial stocks, changing hands. This compared with 121,816 shares the previous month and 192,499 shares in Oct., 1941.

FEATURES

in the November issue

THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

- Examinations — some prevalent errors and how to correct them
- Income tax and allowable expenditures — conclusions in some recent court cases
- The accountant and the civil service
- The operation of exchange control
- Effect of Federal wheat policy on agriculture
- Some financial results in Britain of three years' war

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The Norwich Union, always a tower of strength in the insurance field, stands up "Better and Stronger" now than ever before. English Insurance Companies did not and do not cover the ravages of war, so the great losses of the air-raids have not been any burden on the Insurance Companies. "Better and Stronger" is the fitting word; it properly describes the ever increasing popular confidence in and reliability of this grand old, successful Insurance Company.

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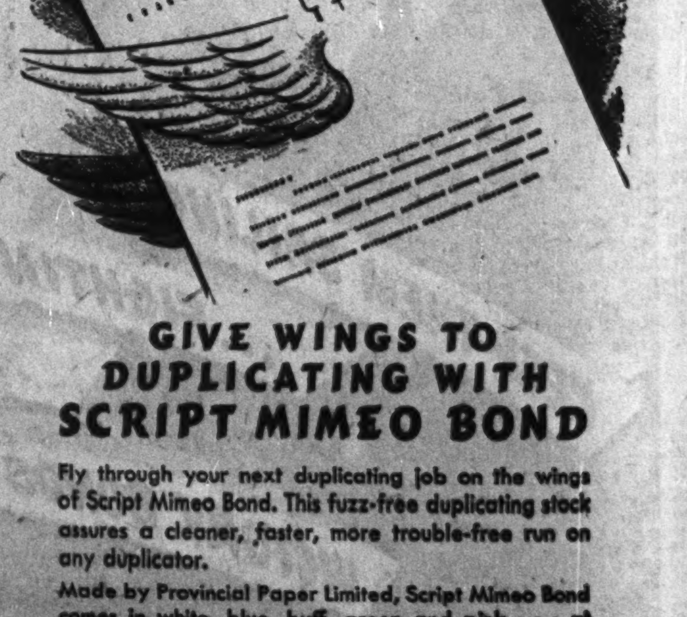
E. M. WHITLEY, General Manager for Canada.



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'Ruml' Plan First Talked in Canada

Discussed and Dropped by Officialdom Here, But Gaining Public Support

Widely publicized and gaining strong public support in Canada and the United States, the so-called "Ruml" plan of taxation was rejected officially in Canada some months before Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, sponsored it in the United States. Although the plan received strong support from Canadian tax officials before the present source-deduction plan was incorporated in the new budget, it was finally rejected because of the inequity between the taxpayer whose income is rising and the one whose income is falling.

Despite its drawbacks (discussed below), The Financial Post finds support for the plan growing rapidly among Canadian businessmen and economists. Its principal strong points — simplicity and convenience for the taxpayer, flexibility of control for the government.

The Ruml plan calls for collection of income taxes on a current basis. That is they would be collected in regular installments in the year in which the income on which they are levied is earned, instead of on the previous year's income. Thus the taxpayer's burden would be heaviest when his purse is full, light when it is lean.

In effect each installment payment would close the tax account for the month or quarter for which it was made, subject to minor adjustment.

Under Canada's current system every taxpayer is always in debt to the government for at least eight months' back taxes, since source collections of the tax on the 1942 income did not begin until Sept. 1, 1942. This is some improvement over the former basis of annual collections under which the taxpayer was usually a year behind in his taxes but not sufficiently for the Ruml supporters.

Pointing out that this eight to 12 months' tax debt has to be paid out of the estates of the taxpayers, they urge that the gain to the government is negligible in contrast with the hardship inflicted on the taxpayer's heirs, particularly so when income taxes are reaching progressively lower income groups. The fact that this debt overhangs the man who enlists or is drafted adds double force to the argument.

Unemployed Man

Then too there is the man who becomes unemployed. Under the present system, in debt for a year's taxes, he might conceivably have to pay taxes on a large 1942 income out of a relief cheque in 1943. This situation might easily develop when the war ends, in the interval while industry is swinging over from war to peace production and during the period of readjustment.

The solution of these problems as seen by the Ruml supporters is to cancel these taxes owing, levy only on current income and, it is argued, collect at the source. In Canada the change would only reduce the government income by the eight month debt of taxpayers who die or enlist or drop to a lower income during the year. It would greatly reduce the number of year-end adjustments (under the current system these will be heavy, since wage earners receiving a higher rate of pay at the end of 1942 than at its beginning, will be entitled to a rebate and wage rates have been rising).

More Flexible

For the government it is urged that the Ruml plan will provide greater flexibility in the tax system, that under the present system, a new budget and a new tax rate will not affect tax receipts for up to a year, while under the Ruml system a change of tax rate would become effective within a month. Since there would be far fewer year-end adjustments, this would permit the government to raise or lower taxes in line with current fiscal needs (which change far more rapidly than annual budgets can cope with), and also adjust its fiscal policy in tune with business cycles.

Possible Inequities

Objections to the Ruml plan are principally concerned with possible inequities which might develop. The "gift" of cancellation of eight months' taxes, for example, would be a greater boon to the taxpayer whose income is falling than to one whose income is rising.

The man whose income was low in the first eight months of 1942, for example, would normally claim a rebate next September, since his monthly tax payments would have been based on a rate of income higher than the average for the year. The Ruml plan, by cancelling the eight months' tax debt, would automatically wipe out such a taxpayer's rebate.

But if his income had been higher in the first than in the latter part of the year, the taxpayer under the present system would have to pay extra, instead of receiving a rebate, at the end of the year. The Ruml plan would relieve this class of taxpayer of his final extra payment.

Unfair Features

While there is obvious unfairness between these two cases, Ruml supporters point to the fact that the unfairness hits the man with rising income, that he is well able to forego his next September rebate, simply because his income is rising. The beneficiaries, those whose income is falling and who will now be relieved of the final extra payment, probably need any relief they can get, particularly in wartime when living costs are rising. In any case, with wage rates generally rising, the number whose income is dropping must be small, probably centred in that class of taxpayer least able to look after himself.

The unfairness of the Ruml plan, it is pointed out, consists in failing to return monies that taxpayers with rising income have already surrendered and hence do not miss while on the other hand it removes a penalty which unfairly falls on the individuals whose income is already trending downward. In any event, the inequity occurs once and is done with, since when the eight months' taxes are once written off, taxation is brought to base on current income for good.

Lacks Official Favor

Ruml enthusiasts believe that the arguments for the plan are overwhelming. So far the proposal has met with slight favor from official sources — allegedly because of the inequities that would occur in the first year of operation, but perhaps partially due to the difficulties of rearranging the tax collection system in wartime. The latter objection certainly applies with less force in Canada, where the collection at the source machinery, working on monthly and quarterly bases, is already functioning.

How Business Views It

Views expressed by business men contacted by The Financial Post were generally favorable. Here are some of them:

General manager of a chartered bank—"Can you imagine anyone being opposed to a plan under which income taxes would be paid out of the income on which they are levied, rather than out of the next year's earnings? At present, taxes on this year's income have to be paid next year, when the taxpayer may have lost his job, or out of the estate of a man who may have died. While the government might lose something by adopting a pay-as-you-go tax plan, the total actual loss will be so small it would never be noticed."

Executive of a large merchandising establishment—"I am quite in accord with the plan in a general way. As a matter of fact, one of our executives had made similar suggestions before the Ruml plan come out. Putting taxes on a current basis seems sounder practice than postponing collection until the following year, when a man may be dead or lose his earning power. Any loss to the government would be small."

Plan "Looks Good"

Canadian economist — "The Ruml plan looks good to me. It would prevent much hardship, and would undoubtedly be of great help in the readjustment period after the war, when some people may have smaller incomes than they have at present. While the government might stand to lose something, the loss would be spread over so many people, and so many years, that it would never be felt. In fact, the actual loss would probably not be any greater than it is now, due to some people being unable to pay on the previous year's income. Loss from one group whose income is falling would be offset by gain from other groups whose income is rising."

Mining executive—"It is a very interesting plan, and should certainly make it easier for the average person to pay his income taxes and keep out of debt. The present method and level of taxation makes it impossible for the average man to keep out of debt."

Suits Small Taxpayer

Tax expert of an industrial firm—"I think the Ruml plan is excellent for small taxpayers. It would be of assistance to people who have their income cut off or reduced. Already we are on a current income tax basis for part of the year, why not for all? The people now are paying heavy taxes and have little money to spend. If they felt they were clear of debt on income tax, it would have an effect on morale. The loss to the government would be negligible, and would not be felt in any one year."

Life insurance executive—"I am in favor of the plan. I think it is a good thing for business that people generally, including company employees, should have the freedom from debt the Ruml plan gives. If something like this is not done it is going to make a lot of trouble for business firms. With tax rates as high as they are, how are you going to pension off highly paid employees. A man with a salary of $10,000, going on pension, would not be able to pay his income tax. One effect is that companies will keep old employees on salary, instead of pensioning them off, and prevent younger men moving up. The Ruml plan would overcome this."

JOIN SUN LIFE BOARD

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada announces that Arthur Cross (right), president of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., and Hon. Phillippe Brais, K.C., vice-chairman of the Wartime Information Board, have been elected to the board of directors.

Milne Studios, Limited.

A. R. POYNTZ G. T. PRENTICE G. S. MARTIN

IMPERIAL LIFE APPOINTMENTS—

Three new appointments have been announced by the Imperial Life Assurance Co. A. R. Poyntz, A.A.S., left, has been made assistant to the general manager. G. T. Prentice, F.A.S., F.A.I.A., centre, former assistant actuary, has been promoted to associate actuary, and G. S. Martin, A.A.S., has been appointed an assistant actuary. All are members of the Actuaries Club of Toronto.

Company Reports

M. & O. Paper Co.

Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. reports a decline of about $500,000 in sales in the three months ended Sept. 30 this year as compared with the same quarter of 1941. Net profits, however, for the 1942 quarter are less than a fourth of those for the corresponding period a year ago. In addition to the reduced sales volume, higher costs and taxes are reported.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942, M. & O. Paper reports net profits equivalent to 74 cents a share against $1.23 a share earned in the corresponding portion of 1941.

Income and Surplus Account
Three Months Ended Sept. 30

	1942	1941
	$	$
Net sales	5,514,714	6,012,252
Less: Cost of sales	4,350,173	4,273,861
Sell., admin., gen. exp.	505,547	476,599
Add: Other income	*6,843	24,686
Total earnings	652,150	1,286,478
Less: Interest	113,885	126,189
Income & E. P. tax.	312,225	150,000
Add: Gain on bonds	42,211	153,154
Net profit	268,251	1,163,443
*Loss.		
Earned per share:		
Common	$0.19	$0.87

Income and Surplus Account
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

	1942	1941
	$	$
Net sales	17,828,046	15,585,780
Less: Cost of sales*	13,049,426	12,001,900
Sell., adm., gen. exp.	1,540,864	1,297,752
Add: Other income	10,419	91,382
Total earnings	3,248,176	2,377,510
Less: Interest	352,054	419,286
Income & E. P. tax	2,014,800	595,900
Add: Gain on bonds	111,004	291,290
Net profit	992,326	1,653,614
*Includes:		
Depreciation	999,554	851,314
Depletion	204,951	239,746
Earned per share:		
Common	$0.74	$1.23

National Pole

National Pole & Treating Co., controlled by Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., reports a gain of about $300,000 in net sales in the first nine months of 1942 as compared with the corresponding period of 1941. After allowing for loss of $140,176 on sale of 8,000 shares of M. & O. Paper Co. stock, a surplus for the 1942 period of $105,523 is reported against $161,549 for the corresponding period of 1941.

Income and Surplus Account
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

	1942	1941
	$	$
Net sales	1,790,506	1,499,022
Less: Cost of sales*	1,265,203	1,203,635
Expenses	91,398	101,382
Add: Other income	3,036	7,825
Total earnings	436,941	201,830
Less: Interest	13,242	40,506
Income & E. P. tax.	178,000	......
Loss on Sale M. & O. stock	140,176	......
Add: Gain on notes	......	225
Surplus for period	105,523	161,549
*Includes deprec.	26,726	22,563

Twin City

Substantial improvement in operating results is reported by Twin City Rapid Transit Co. and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30. A preliminary statement for the period shows operating revenues at $8 millions up $1.7 million from a year ago while net income at $577,917 compares with $40,713.

Cons. Income Statment
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

	1942	1941
	$	$
Oper. revenue	8,053,986	6,305,217
Less: Oper. exp. & taxes	6,360,440	5,555,423
Oper. income	1,693,546	749,794
Add: Non-oper. inc.	13,807	10,946
Gross income	1,707,353	760,740
Less: Int. fd. debt.	579,992	613,503
Disc. amort.	40,529	42,717
Misc. debits	14,515	11,851
Income & surtaxes	494,400	51,956
Net profit	577,917	40,713

Silverwood Dairies

Sales of Silverwood Dairies in the year ended Mar. 31, 1942, improved by over $1.6 million to $9.3 millions. Cost of material and production expense took 68% of that total as compared with 65% in the previous year. Final net profit represented 1.88% of sales as compared with 2.16% in 1941.

In Aug. 1942, the Board of Referees determined the company's standard profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act. As a result the company has been able to reduce the reserve for taxes on income provided during the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, by $54,000. Figures shown for 1941 are on the adjusted basis.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Mar. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Sales	9,354,320	7,716,345
Less: Cost material & prod. exp.	6,365,300	5,021,000
Selling & gen'l. exp.	2,091,577	1,856,599
Depreciation	275,188	252,600
Gross profit	622,255	586,146
Add: Int. rec'd.	9,711	......
Misc. rev.	32,108	19,415
Less: Mgmt. exps.	145,660	138,169
1st mtge. int.	66,375	55,125
Bond rfd. exp.	9,857	1,952
Deb. int.	87,000	87,000
Income taxes	180,000	157,000
Net profit	175,183	166,315
Less: Pref. divds.	58,000	87,000
Com. divds.	105,959	......
Surplus for year	11,224	79,315
Add: Prev. surplus	188,535	120,220
Stk. repurch. recov.	92,250	......
Less: Prior taxes	......	11,000
Surplus forward	292,009	188,535
Earnings per share:		
Preferred	$1.21	$1.15
Paid	0.40	0.60
Common	0.66	0.61
Paid	0.60	nil

Working Capital

	1942	1941
Current assets	1,782,044	1,694,615
Current liabilities	873,244	827,524
Working capital	908,800	867,091

Can. Power & Paper

Canadian Power & Paper Investments Ltd. financial statement for the year ended July 31 reveals a moderate decline in gross income, but owing to lower expenses, net income after payment of debenture interest increased to $2,008 as compared with $344 in the previous year.

The balance sheet shows few major changes. Book value of investments is much the same, while market value declined from $854,318 to $738,260. During the year $27,000 of the debentures were retired.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended July 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Gross income	53,813	55,449
Less: Expenses	3,589	3,965
Legal fees	25	90
Directors' fees	1,500	1,500
Interest, etc.	.....	18
Taxes	712	950
Debent. interest	40,830	43,145
Exchange	4,800	5,017
Income tax	349	420
Net income	2,008	344
Add: Prev. surplus	27,813	21,732
Reduct. liability	16,200	5,737
Surplus forward	46,021	27,813

Plan to Pool Knowledge On War Plant Problems

A questionnaire asking what methods they have found effective in getting employees to step up production efforts went out this week to 200 Ontario plants. Sent by the National Industrial Advertisers Association of Ontario, it was a first step toward establishment in Toronto of a central reference library through which manufacturing executives will be able to pool the results of their experience.

In Quebec a similar questionnaire will be distributed by the Technical Advertisers Association of Montreal, which will open a reference library in Montreal. The two libraries will exchange all records and data. In addition they will get case histories and specimens of plans being used by 2,000 members of the National Industrial Advertisers Association in the United States.

Organized Effort

"The whole plan," it is explained by the Ontario N.I.A.A., "is a war gesture and has been organized because the many problems which have arisen today are entirely new in so far as their application within plants is concerned. It is felt that there is a need for organized effort to analyze and make available solutions to these problems."

Firms receiving the questionnaire are asked for samples of advertising and promotional material directed at such aims as increased production, victory bond sales to employees, decreased waste and spoilage, decreased time loss, greater safety precautions.

Plants outside of Ontario and Quebec have been invited to participate by Albert Jarvis, chairman of the war activities committee of the Ontario N.I.A.A., and to avail themselves of the library services.

Sample Questions

Here are some of the questions asked by the questionnaire:

Do you have a plant personnel director? Do you have a plant production drive committee? Do you have an organized plant production programme? Do you have an employees' magazine in your plant? Do you use "boost production" posters? Do you have production score boards in your shop, showing day-to-day or periodic records? Do you have plans to combat waste, spoilage, absenteeism, loss of time, safety and transportation problems? Do you have an industrial training programme?

After most of the queries there are spaces for comments by the executive filling in the questionnaire.

It's expected that data gathered will be of value to government departments, as well as to private concerns. The library service will be free to all executives.

Behind the effort is the conviction that nearly every problem has been successfully overcome by some plant; that if the story of how this was done can be made available to other plants, it will help them meet a similar situation, and thus help to speed war production.

Get Action On Ration Boards

Municipal Officials Greet Local Ration Board Scheme Heartily

Municipal officials across Canada have given an enthusiastic response to the recent Wartime Prices and Trade Board's request that they set up local ration boards. Almost 100% acceptance of the new duties is already indicated.

Council chambers, welfare offices, town halls, magistrates' courtrooms, libraries and other municipal premises are being provided for the use of the 500 local boards being set up across the country. Practically all of this space is being provided to W. P. T. B. without cost and there is similarly no charge for much of the office equipment supplied.

Donald Gordon, W. P. T. B. chairman, a short time ago asked mayors, reeves and wardens of various municipalities to assume the chairmanship of their local boards. Each official who becomes chairman of a board appoints one of his municipal officials as secretary. Almost all have done this, or are in the process of doing so. In most cases the services of the secretary are also being supplied without cost.

The local boards, which have from four to eight members, will represent a cross-section of each community. They will provide a continuing local contact between the administration of the ration system and individual consumers, with the aid of persons versed in local problems and conditions. They will handle a large number of enquiries that now have to go to central offices which are often located a considerable distance away.

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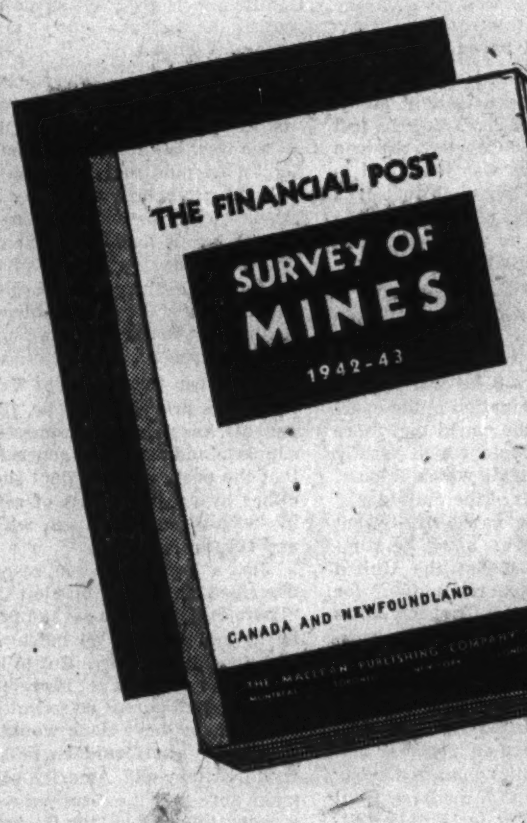

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593

The Editorial Page . .

Workers Lend Their Money

About one-third of the total subscribers to the Third Victory Loan up to the end of last week were industrial workers, principally from the numerous war plants scattered throughout the Dominion.

This is an excellent showing.

It indicates that the canvassers are getting the money from those who have most benefitted from the sharp rise in Canada's national income. That income, incidentally, has advanced 75% from the beginning of the war, and will total this year probably some $7 billions.

From now on the success of Canadian war loans must depend largely on new income. The first and second loans skimmed the cream off accumulated savings. Nest eggs of retired people or those just approaching retiring age were largely absorbed in previous loans. We cannot expect a great deal more from such sources. The same is true of subscriptions from the wealthy. They contributed heavily in the early days of war loans and now with sharply accelerating income and other taxes, their net revenue has been drastically curtailed.

On the industrial workers, particularly those taken on by the hundreds and thousands into new munition plants, and on the farmers producing war food for Britain and the Canadian armed forces, must fall the brunt of putting over the Third and subsequent Victory Loans. If they continue to contribute as they have done so far in this campaign, not only will the loan objective be fully subscribed, but we will have also gone a long way in beating inflation, and making satisfactory postwar recovery possible. The money saved now will not compete for a dwindling supply of civilian goods and thus threaten the price structure, and after the victory its spending will again be desirable to aid normal employment.

A Sound Move

The Dominion Government is now making definite efforts to reduce the volume of publications sent out to those on the free mailing lists. Recent releases from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have featured this comment and warning:

> "There must be a reduction, and more economical use of paper, envelopes and labor in respect of the free mailing list. This is the last issue of this publication you will receive, unless you desire to have it continued, in which event you must advise this Department, and give the reason for such continuation. This does not apply to copies going to paid-up subscribers."

This is an excellent move. Previously, once a name was placed on the free mailing list, it seemed to stay there permanently and very often continued long after the individual's need or interest. Those receiving the material usually found it much simpler to throw it in the wastepaper basket than to bother informing Ottawa that the service was no longer needed. The latest move should end a very considerable waste of paper, printing and mailing services.

Must Make Army Attractive

We might just as well face the fact that our army is not as attractive to recruits as the other two branches of the service. Thousands of young chaps approaching draft age have literally besieged air force and naval stations in an effort to get lined up before being ordered into the army. This sort of thing is not satisfactory. It seriously weakens the morale of the man in khaki.

When the time comes for our general offensive against Hitler, success will depend on every branch of the service. We will need enthusiasm, pride, brains and courage just as much on the ground as in the air or on the water. Canada's fighting forces must constitute a completely balanced machine.

Recently, in its question of the week The Financial Post queried a selected group of Canadians on the problem of making our army more attractive. Typical of the quick response were the following:

> 1. Army houses its personnel for training in tents, old or remodelled buildings, or cheaply built hutments—the Air Force in new, well-built barracks.
> 2. The army offers no certainty of rapid promotion to efficient, well-educated non-C.O.T.C. men as does the Air Force.
> 3. Army activities do not rival in color and appeal that shown up to now by the Air Force or Navy.
> 4. Army uniforms are not as attractive as those in other services.
>
> Generally speaking the army policy in elements conducive to recruiting has been more penny saving than in the other services. — *Walter J. Macdonald, prominent Winnipeg Accountant.*
>
> * * *
>
> I advocate more promotion from the ranks in the Dominion and overseas, and greater publicity for the achievements of ordinary soldiers . . . greater use of good military bands would stimulate recruiting.
>
> Soldiers should have a place of honor and receive more individual hospitality from civilians. They should salute only on parade as they do in the United States Army.—*W. O. Ketchum, editor, Military Gazette.*

Some of the points stressed in these replies may be considered in the nature of minor grievances, but it should be remembered that it is an accumulation of such which seriously interferes with general morale. As a prominent R.C.A.F. official in Great Britain pointed out the other day, the Canadian fighting man, like the executive, cannot be expected to do his main job properly if his mind is diverted by a lot of little worries.

For the present situation all of us are to blame. Inadvertently, perhaps, we have tended to spotlight the newer services, particularly the air force, and have largely overlooked the army. Rightly or wrongly the prospective recruit has got it into his head that life is more interesting in the other services, the uniform more attractive, or promotion quicker. He remembers his father's stories of the drudgery of shining buttons, harness and guns and of constant parades and drill in the last war. He has yet to be convinced that this sort of thing has been greatly curtailed if not eliminated altogether. He feels too, that he and his dependents are being called upon to make too great a financial sacrifice as compared to the man who goes into a munitions factory.

True, the fact that our army, with two brief exceptions, has seen no action so far in this war, has been a tremendous handicap in efforts to build up enthusiasm. Undoubtedly the casualty lists and battles, no matter how bloody, played a major role in recruiting in 1914-1918. But this inactivity is all the more reason for an extra effort to build morale this time. In this we can all play a part, the authorities, the press and the general public. These lads shouldering a rifle, serving a gun, or manning a tank, are all fighting for our very existence. The very least we can do is to show them that we appreciate them and are willing to back them to the limit.

The Financial Post's Platform For War

1. *Effective mobilization of all resources, materials, productive capacity and manpower, without reservation, for an all-out war effort.*
2. *A national cabinet, representative of all loyal groups, and consisting of Canada's ablest brains.*
3. *An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.*
4. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
5. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort, to avert inflation.*
6. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
7. *A national programme for postwar Canada, providing for fullest possible employment and improving social standards, through free competitive enterprise.*

Mr. Carrick's Advertisements

An enquiry has come to The Financial Post asking about the J. J. Carrick advertisements which appear frequently in Toronto's Globe and Mail. Are they Mr. Carrick's own advertising or are some of them signed by Mr. Carrick but paid for by others, we have been asked?

The answer is that Mr. Carrick does, occasionally, offer his column for sale to others but even in such cases it is his name that is signed to the material.

The ads in question are usually devoted to brief chats giving interesting information about some individual or institution and appear over the name of Mr. Carrick. Recently when Henry Luce of Time and Life magazines inflamed Canadians with his "Open Letter to the English People," Mr. Carrick's advertisement went to his defense.

It is not general practice for advertisers to resell space in a publication, but if they do sell it, and if the publisher permits the resale of the space, then should not each advertisement indicate clearly who is paying for the space? The Time and Life ad illustrates the need for clarity in this connection.

Luce Unrepentant

The latest issue of Time Magazine, and the radio programme "Time Marches On" indicate fairly conclusively that "Timeditor" Henry R. Luce is unrepentant regarding the article on the Bowmanville shackling, still careless of his publishing responsibilities.

In his magazine, Mr. Luce dismisses as detail the fact that no machine guns, tear gas or withholding of food were used to subdue the rebellious Bowmanville prisoners (all of which were reported by Time as having been employed).

On his radio programme, Mr. Luce told the story of the drowning of one of Vidkun Quisling's assistants when a ferry-boat pulled away from shore, dropping the gangplank into the sea and with it the quisling and his wife in their car. According to the story, the ferry captain dived again and again after the sunken car, but, according to Norwegian sources quoted by Time, only to make sure the doors of the car were locked.

Admittedly, the story had excellent news value. Perhaps it is not a true story. But perhaps the ferry captain and his family, his relatives and associates have already suffered the worst that the Gestapo can devise.

After every allowance has been made, the fact stands out that Mr. Luce appears to rate a news story higher than human suffering.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

How Will We Deal With Germany?

Below is published a section of a report, entitled, "As Britain sees the Postwar World," of the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York.

The author, Howard P. Whidden, Jr., is a Canadian. He is the son of Dr. H. P. Whidden, former Chancellor of McMaster University. For some years Mr. Whidden has been engaged in post-graduate work at Harvard University and last summer was appointed British Research Associate for the Foreign Policy Association.

There seems little doubt that the question in Europe which most concerns the British people today is what to do with Germany when victory is won. It is widely recognized that on the success or failure of the treatment accorded the Germans will depend the whole postwar settlement in Europe.

The government's position was definitely stated in Winston Churchill's broadcast of Aug. 24, 1941, just after the declaration of the Atlantic Charter. "Instead of trying to ruin German trade, as was the mood in 1917, we have definitely adopted the view that it is not in the interests of the world and of our two countries that any large nation should be unprosperous or shut out from the means of making a decent living for itself and its people by its industry and enterprise."

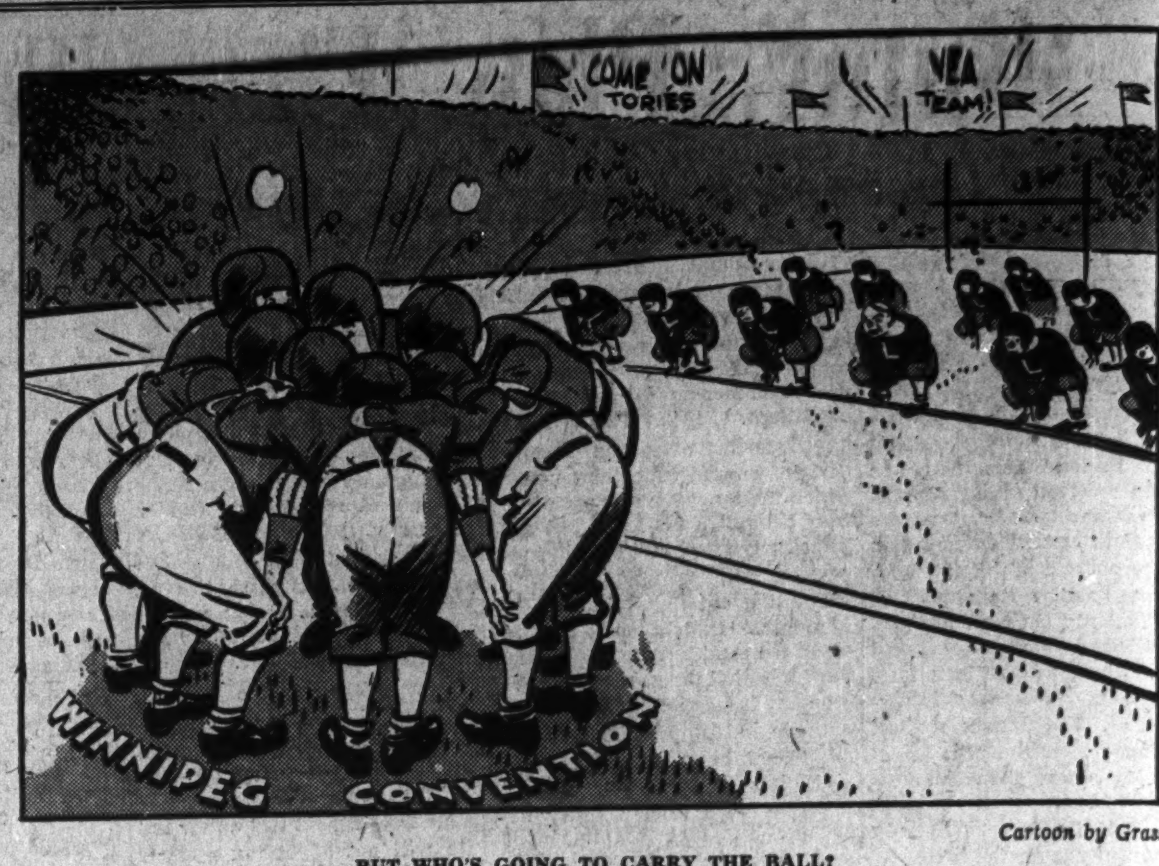
Britain's official policy toward Germany has been developed further, however, and possibly in the direction of greater severity, in two recent speeches by Foreign Secretary Eden. On May 8 he warned the Germans that nothing except participation in the overthrow of Hitlerism will convince the world that there is still a part of the German people which "really wants to see a return to a German state which is based on respect for law and for the rights of the individual." And on July 23 he not only declared categorically that disarmament of the aggressor powers must be complete, but also warned the Nazis that the United Nations would "exact full and stern retribution" for their crimes in the occupied countries. That the Allies do not intend to punish the Germans as a nation, however, was officially stated by Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, on Oct. 7, 1942.

It seems apparent, however, that a group in Britain led by Lord Vansittart is not satisfied with the government's attitude toward the German problem and wishes to ensure a much sterner policy than that so far outlined. For some time now Lord Vansittart, until recently Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been leading what might almost be called a crusade against the "pro-Germans" in Britain who wish a peace of reconciliation once the Nazi power is destroyed. His so-called "Never Again Movement" is based on his book, "Black Record," in which the Hitler regime is pictured as no accidental phenomenon but as the logical result of German history from the time of Tacitus.

Another group, however, has been violently opposed to Vansittart's position and is continuing its attacks on the "Black Record." Led by Kingsley Martin, editor of the New Statesman and Nation, and by Victor Gollancz, the publisher, this group has sought to undermine Vansittartism chiefly by three charges: first, that its historical assumptions are "scandalous"; second, that its work leads to greater unity in Germany, as proved by many examples of German propaganda on the home front; and third, that by raising the racial issue it avoids the real problem, which they believe to be the use German militarism has made of capitalism in Germany.

Whatever the merits of Vansittart's position—and it appears probable that he, like his most violent opponents, has gone to extremes—he does not enjoy wide support, and there is general agreement in Britain that the postwar settlement should not be determined either by considerations of retaliation or revenge, or by "vague sentimentalism which ignores past crimes and future dangers."

Just a year ago a responsible British editor described majority opinion in Britain as follows: "There is not to be a savage peace treaty; there are to be no annexations, no indemnities, no economic disabilities for Germany. But to leave arms in the hands of people who have repeatedly shown themselves either so belligerent or so gullible, or both at once, as the Germans have done would be madness. The Germans are to be forbidden tanks, aircraft or warships, while Britain and America retain enough of each to make sure that they can police the world. Then if, in a generation or two, the German people give convincing proof of their regeneration, we can all disarm." This policy still appears to be accepted by both the government and majority opinion.



Cartoon by Grassick.

BUT WHO'S GOING TO CARRY THE BALL?

Post-Scripts . . . .

Business Diplomat

Some of the big audience which heard Viscount Bennett's Toronto speech last week may have wondered at the smooth performance of the youthful chairman. They did not know that there had been a rehearsal. Fourteen years ago when Gerry Godsoe was president of the student body at Dalhousie University he had the privilege of introducing "R.B." to an overflow gathering of classmates.

MR. GODSOE

Both of these men have covered a lot of territory since then. The guest speaker at Dalhousie and the joint meeting of the Canadian and Empire Clubs in Toronto last week subsequently became prime minister of Canada and later a member of the House of Lords. Gerry Godsoe graduated with distinction in both arts and law from Dalhousie, got himself several important jobs, did a lot of travelling and now goes to Ottawa as Associate Co-ordinator of Controls. There along with Gordon Fogo, of Halifax, he will assist his friend Henry Borden in harmonizing the individual policies of our various government controllers.

Joseph Gerald Godsoe is an emphatic reply to the criticism in some quarters that Canadian business is not lending its top flight executives to the government for war service. In insurance circles and particularly around Confederation Life, donator of the Godsoe services, Godsoe is regarded as very much top flight.

Back in 1931 he convinced the Confederation Life Association that his experience was of the kind that would prove especially valuable to that institution. He had been a practising lawyer, in his native Halifax, and had also served for several years as private secretary to Nova Scotia born Cyrus Eaton, leading American industrialist and financier. By 1934 Godsoe had become Confederation Life's assistant solicitor, by 1936, executive assistant, and by 1939, assistant general manager.

One of his biggest jobs with Confederation was to follow in general manager V. R. Smith's footsteps through Central America. Like most major Canadian insurance institutions, Confederation has a big stake in Latin America, and frequent trips have been necessary from Toronto head office to insure good relations. It is not a case of dollars and cents but rather of diplomacy, of professing the instinct to create what we call goodwill, but which the Latin American more aptly describes as "muy simpatico." Gerry Godsoe's highly successful experience with government officials and business executives in Cuba and Mexico should prove invaluable when he starts to tackle his new job of co-ordinating controls at Ottawa. Tact, ability and organizing skill are the main requirements in both cases.

In between trips to Latin America and his regular work with Confederation Life, Godsoe has found time to contribute much service to the general life of the community. Last spring he was elected president of the Canadian Club of Toronto, one of the youngest holders of that responsible position in the history of the organization. He hopes to be able to finish part of his term of office. He is also on the executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, has served on several committees of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association and is a member of the Court of Referees, under the Dominion Unemployment Insurance Act.

Energetic, enthusiastic and friendly, Gerry Godsoe looks even younger than his actual 38 years, but his friends fear that this new Ottawa job may alter that. It may also interfere with his one remaining hobby, fishing—he has given up golf for the duration—but he hopes to be able to keep in close touch with his family of two boys and one girl.

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Transport, Art and Farming

Last month a group of Canadian editors returned from an 8-weeks visit with the Canadian Army in England. They came by air on an American Export Air Lines' craft. They spoke highly of the efficiency of this line, a newcomer to transatlantic air transport. They might have been even louder in their praise if they had known that the man at the head of it was a fellow-Canadian by the name of William Hugh Coverdale.

MR. COVERDALE

In Canadian business circles, Mr. Coverdale is known as President of Canada Steamship Lines and its subsidiaries.

In American business circles he is equally well known as head of the New York consulting engineering firm of Coverdale and Colpitts and as president of American Seaboard Railway, American Export Lines and American Export Air Lines.

When not actively engaged in looking after one or more of these operations, he finds time to attend directors' meetings both in this country and the United States.

Mr. Coverdale is a man of many parts. Though he is within a few months of being 72 years of age, he has the energy of two or three men half his age. In appearance he is rather heavy set. The lack of hair on top of his head is compensated by a thick crop of side hair, which he has considerable difficulty in keeping in place. And behind horn-rimmed glasses is a pair of piercing eyes which would have done credit to an old-time hypnotist.

Through his 70-odd years of life, Mr. Coverdale has been accustomed to getting his own way. When things don't go to his liking, he can be most expressive in giving vent to his opinion and not always in a soft voice. He likes to have people think he is a "tough hombre"; a front he puts up to hide an easy-going nature. Those who work for him not only respect, but they like and admire him. They know he won't stand for any monkey-business, but when a job is well done, he is the first to hand out praise.

Mr. Coverdale is not only big in mind, but anything he undertakes to do must be on a large scale. Yet he never overlooks the details.

The only time he lets his hair down (figuratively speaking, of course) is when he is riding his pet hobby—Canadiana. He and the late Tom Enderby used to haunt every print and picture shop of any size in Canada, the United States and Europe at the time when they were bringing together the Manoir Richelieu collection of prints. Some of the purchases may have been regretted later on, but over the years the collection has been weeded out until now it is one of the finest in Canada. Some day his fellow-Canadians will appreciate fully the remarkably fine job he did in this connection.

Mr. Coverdale's latest venture in Canadiana was in the replacement of C.S.L's Tadoussac Hotel and its furnishing with old French-Canadian furniture. To this end he employed two experts, one on interior decorating and the other on furniture. They undoubtedly were helpful, but they had a hard time keeping up with the boss. He not only supervised the job of decorating, but also selected the furniture. He even took off his coat and helped put the furniture in place so that the Tadoussac Hotel would be in readiness for the official opening day.

When he wants to get away from Canada Steamship Lines, American Seaboard Railway, American Export Lines, the transatlantic aircraft service, or any of his other varied interests, Mr. Coverdale retires to Kingston, his birthplace. There he has a 425-acre place known as Le Moines Point Farm. Here among other specialties he raises purebred prize Ayrshire dairy cattle. He regards Le Moines Point as a summer home, but it is more than that for if W. H. Coverdale ever retires from business, that is where he will probably settle down. It has everything, including a collection of brass samovars and ship models, but no electric lights for, as Mr. Coverdale once said, he wanted to keep things simple.

• • •

Typical British Columbian

British Columbia's new Minister of Mines and Trade and Industry is probably the most typical British Columbian in the coalition cabinet of Premier John Hart. He was born on the ranch where he still lives and he has the viewpoint of the outdoor man, although in personal appearance few would guess that he hails from the country. Ernest C. Carson knows his way around and he has been in politics long enough to gain a pretty close grasp of public affairs. Keenly intelligent and sincere, his friends believe he will go a long way in provincial statecraft.

The Carson family is one of the best known in the so-called "dry belt" of British Columbia. Many years ago Ernie Carson's father entered the province by the overland route in the days when the rolling sagebrush hills of the southern Cariboo echoed with the rumble of stage coaches and bull-teams on their way to and from the gold diggings in the north. This, of course, was long before the Pacific Great Eastern Railway terminated the picturesque freight wagons that were the interior's only source of contact with the outside.

The Carsons settled down on a ranch near Pavilion, overlooking the turbulent Fraser. It was there that Ernie Carson learned how to break wild horses, ride herd, follow the plough and run a general store. He hasn't lost his knack with livestock and he still runs the store, although recent duties have kept him away from Pavilion for long stretches and during the years to come there will be fewer and shorter visits to the family homestead.

When they grew to manhood the elder Carson's two sons—Ernie and Bob—went different ways politically. Bob, who is now one of the leading citizens of Kamloops, became a Liberal stalwart and served more than one session in the legislature. Ernie had Conservative leanings and in the election that carried the Tolmie government into office back in the late 20's, he was elected. But in 1933, when disunion tore the party and the Conservatives were heading for disaster at the hands of the rising Pattullo group, Ernie felt that he could no longer stay within the fold. He became an independent and ran as such in the election that followed. He was defeated by George Murray, but a few years later he turned the tables on "the sage of Lillooet" and took his place in the Victoria house again.

Personally popular among legislators and regarded as a sound man who knew the pulsebeat of the country, Ernie Carson was the obvious choice of Premier Hart when it came time to fill the cabinet vacancy created by the death of Rolf Bruhn.

Carson may have something to learn of the problems of west coast industry and business, but for years he has been well versed in the affairs of mining, for the Cariboo and Lillooet are among the most productive mining areas in the province and there are few prospectors or mine operators in that vast region who do not number the new cabinet minister among their personal friends.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Must Revitalize Parliament

Toronto Evening Telegram

In the frequent discussion on post-war reconstruction and the establishment of a new economic order very little has been heard about the necessity for improving the institution which is to mold the coming Utopia. The supreme will of the people being expressed through parliament, it is logical to look at this instrument of democracy to see whether it is equal to the task.

Observation of parliament at close range leads to the conclusion that it labors under three major handicaps:

The private members are lacking in independence of thought and have become rubber stamps for the party leaders.

The cabinet, which is a committee of the House and which should be the servant of the chamber has become in practice its master. It has become so powerful that "supremacy of parliament" is nothing more than an empty phrase.

The rules of procedure in parliament are antiquated and make it impossible for private members of the Opposition to influence government policy or legislation. They exert no real control over expenditures.

In the United States the Senators and Congressmen display far greater independence of party lines than do members of parliament in Canada. Frequently they take a position opposite to that desired by their leaders, including the President. On many occasions his own majority in the two Houses have defied him. Somewhere between complete independence of the executive and complete servility to it there ought to be a point where the Canadian private members should take a stand.

A new approach to the management of Canadian affairs will have to be made. Quite probably it will require a majority of new men with new viewpoints. The place for them to start will be in the re-establishment of real supremacy of parliament.

The Mail-box . .

Why More Recruiting Stations?

Editor, The Financial Post:

During recent weeks, there have been many articles in the press relating to the severe manpower shortage which is facing the country. We find it rather hard to reconcile such news items with the facts cited below:

Several months ago a plebiscite was taken over the entire Dominion on the general subject of releasing the King Government from all previous obligations or commitments it had made with regard to the question of compulsory service overseas. In the minds of the peoples of all provinces, with the possible exception of those in Quebec, it was taken for granted that a "Yes" vote would mean conscription in the broad sense and that the Dominion government would be able to take any such definite action it wished. The results were preponderantly "Yes" and it is our own impression that the public of Canada (again with the possible exception of Quebec) did really feel that there were no longer any strings on compulsory conscription for overseas service and that the proper action would be taken along such lines in an effective manner.

Subsequent calls of the young men of the country since that time would justify our assuming this conclusion to be correct and we are surely at a loss to understand the apparently unnecessary expense recently undertaken in the east end of this city to open up a recruiting station. There have been two main recruiting stations in London practically since the beginning of the war, the Old Carling Block and Wolseley Barracks.

With the shortage of manpower reported, as above mentioned, does it not seem ridiculous that a new building be erected—undoubtedly at some cost to the public—and manned for the purpose of obtaining recruits when the powers that be have the right to call up all the men needed direct from all classes of employment. "Recruiting" in the proper terms of the word should be a thing of the past.

This may only be a small item in our district, but, if the precedent followed in London be carried out from one side of the country to the other, we imagine that a fairly large sum of money would be represented as well as enough officers and men on the staffs of these stations, to form at least several units for the Army of today.

This appears to be just another of those useless ways of spending money which might well be used more profitably in some other direction, when, according to all information received, this should be the time to cut out all unjustifiable expenses.

"S"

London, Ont.

• • •

Stop Me If . . .

Recruiting Officer: "In which branch of the army would you like to serve?"

Recruit: "Are you kidding? You mean I can take my pick?"

Recruiting Officer: "Yep. Anything but the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps."

Recruit: "Bah, I knew there was a catch in it."

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Training an Industrial Army

100,000 Enrol for Pre-employment and Plant Courses

By ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD

Since the war started, Canada has created a new army of workers for industry. Many thousands strong, this army comes from a wide variety of sources.

It includes housewives whose last thought was that they should ever work in a factory; it includes men whose peacetime jobs have disappeared, and who now seek training for the jobs which war has created; it includes thousands of older men who are getting new training or perhaps refreshing trades long since abandoned; it includes thousands of youths who had never before had a job.

Leading in development of this industrial army has been the Dominion-Provincial Emergency War Training Programme, which had its formal start in Jan., 1941.

90,000 Trainees

To Aug. 31 this year almost 90,000 men and women had enrolled in pre-employment training classes under the plan. Many others had received training in industry itself and other thousands have attended part-time classes

Exactly how many have since been fitted for war jobs is not known. But to Aug. 31 this year almost 90,000 men and women had enrolled in training classes under the plan. Many others had received training in industry itself.

During this period, thousands who scarcely knew the difference between a hammer and a file have been taught to use hand tools with dexterity, and also to operate machine tools. The plan does not turn out skilled workers, but capable machine operators and mechanics. Machine-shop practice has been the most popular course, accounting for roughly 50% of total enrolled.

The plan was built on the framework provided by the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Act. Training centres were established in various centres, and as early as summer of 1940 the active co-operation of municipal boards of education was sought to get use of buildings and equipment. Late that same year, a survey revealed future labor requirements so startling that a greatly increased training programme was required.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES

	To Mar. 31/41	Apr. 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	Cumulative Totals
Enrolled in period	28,591	36,530	21,162	86,283
Placed in employment	11,918	22,931	14,289	49,138
Completed course but not reported placed*	4,023	1,878	759	6,660
Enlisted	684	579	151	1,414
Left before training completed	4,470	5,562	2,768	12,800
In training at end of period	6,501	5,148	4,679	....

*Includes those who, after completion of training, obtained employment themselves without reporting to placement officers.

INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE ARE THESE WOMEN TRAINEES:

Enrolled	Not reported	6,519	9,160	....
Placed in employment	Not reported	4,645	6,025	....

PART-TIME CLASSES*

Enrolled in period	Not reported	3,924	6,270	....

*Evening classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.

CLASSES FOR ARMED FORCES

R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment	6,093	14,874	12,228	*32,195
Navy & army classes†	3,187	18,398	8,354	29,939
Rehabilitation classes	....	....	512	512

*Of whom 17,560 enlisted and 357 were given employment in industry.

†Enlisted men referred to schools for training as tradesmen.

Two Major Activities

Out of this arose the present war emergency training programme, which has two broad activities.

In the first place it trains workers for industry through full-time courses prior to employment, through part-time courses for those already employed, through post-employment training in plant schools, and through foremanship courses.

Then it also trains men for the armed forces, providing pre-enlistment courses for the Royal Canadian Air Force and giving trades training for men enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Army.

Simulate Working Conditions

The pre-employment courses, which are given in the technical and vocational schools throughout Canada, are designed to approximate as closely as possible actual factory working conditions. The trainee must be prepared to spend from 40 to 44 hours weekly on his studies. He must be ready to work on day or night shifts to permit the school plant to operate 24 hours daily.

The normal course for men lasts about three months, but may be extended for trades requiring greater skill. Most women are trained as machine operators only, requiring a shorter course, perhaps not more than two or three weeks.

Men cannot be admitted to these pre-employment courses if they are within the age groups subject to military call, unless physically unfit for service.

Of the 15,890 new trainees enrolled from April 1, 1942, to the end of August, 8,583 were men and 7,307 were women. For men the most popular age was from 16 to 19 years, this group giving approximately half of the total male trainees. But 508 men over 50 years of age and almost 1,000 between 40 and 49 enrolled during this period.

For women, the most popular age was from 20 to 29 years, but 29 women 50 years of age or more were enrolled, and 403 between 40 and 49 years.

Those operating the schools report increasing difficulty in keeping up the required number of new male trainees. They are turning more and more to training women, in line with the trend which sees some war plants having women for 80% of their labor force.

Subsistence allowances are paid ranging from $5 weekly for single persons living at home up to $18 weekly for married men away from home.

Train Job Instructors

Increasing emphasis has been placed upon job instructor training—a phase of the programme designed to increase the ability of supervisors in war plants to train new workers. Job instructor training is given selected representatives assigned by companies which desire to have a group acquainted with methods for training on the job, and a uniform method of transferring the knowledge and skill of the experienced hand to the novice. Up to the end of August, 28 job instructors training institutes have been held, and 239 trainers graduated.

A more recent development in the organization of instructor training is its adaptation to the personnel of a single plant employing several thousand persons. In this case the management has decided to spread introduction of its job instructor training programme through all departments simultaneously to cover the organization in the shortest possible time.

It is estimated that at least 4,000 persons in war industries have received instruction and possess certificates by which they are recognized as war production job instructors, trained and pledged to apply principles of good job instruction in their daily work.

Schools in War Plants

Plant schools in war industries have been a feature of the whole scheme. These schools, operated by the companies concerned under an arrangement which calls for joint supervision by outside experts, are assisted in organization and in the preparation of courses of study.

Plant schools often have interesting developments. For example, a manufacturer of aircraft parts established a school to train selected employees of sub-contractors. In this case it was employees from furniture factories preparing to undertake sub-contract work from the original contractor.

These employees, when fully trained, will go back to their own companies and, in turn, establish plant schools in their own organizations to train other furniture factory workers in aircraft work.

Many Courses Offered

A wide range of courses in both pre-employment and part-time courses is shown by a list recently offered by the Ontario division. This list includes:

Pre-Employment and Plant School Courses
- Aircraft overhaul.
- Aircraft production.
- Bench work and fitting.
- Drafting.
- Electrical work.
- Fine instruments.
- Industrial chemistry.
- Machine shop practise.
- Power operating.
- Radio.
- Sheet metal work.
- Tool room improvers.
- Welding.

Part-Time Courses
- Blueprint reading.
- Chemistry.
- Clerks.
- Drafting and design.
- Electricity.
- Foundry practise.
- Inspectors.
- Machine shop practice.
- Mathematics.
- Motor mechanics.
- Welding.
- Time study.

Basic programme in pre-employment classes has five objectives which may be summarized as follows:

Basic Objectives

1. To impart the basic skills and knowledge, enabling a trainee to become more rapidly and efficiently adjusted when employed in the industry for which he is being trained.
2. To make trainees more adaptable and receptive to discipline, teach them to follow directions, to be punctual and to concentrate on work which they must do quickly and accurately.
3. To weed out those unlikely to make efficient or satisfactory employees due to lack of mechanical aptitude.
4. To make the trainee "safety conscious" so he will follow safe practices when operating machines.
5. To develop in the trainee a correct mental attitude towards his work.

Making Better Workers

In the training of industrial workers, increased attention is being given to up-grading employed persons. This is done by part-time classes whereby men and women selected by a firm are sent to one of the training centres for a few hours each week to take a course drawn up by mutual agreement between the plant superintendent and the school authorities.

Sometimes such courses may be given in the plant itself. Out of this latter method arose the "authorized plant schools," which give advanced training to graduates of pre-employment classes or train them on machine tools and equipment not available in the schools.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, a total of 73,726 persons were trained in 110 pre-employment training centres across the Dominion. Most of these centres use vocational schools, where equipment is loaned by the boards of education. Average cost per day, less subsistence and cost of equipment, was 98 cents, and average subsistence cost a day was $1.46.

A Perfect Record

RECORDS of private and personal transactions are apt to be irregular and spasmodic. You may be that rare individual who keeps accounts diligently, but this is extremely hard to do in these busy days.

The appointment of National Trust Company as your agent will ensure the keeping of permanent and accurate accounts of your affairs by an expert staff.

This is one of the many advantages of an agency account as described in our booklet "Management Made Easy for You."

Write or telephone for a copy.

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The Week in Business

The success of the Third Victory Loan suggests a healthy background for business activity, but for the immediate future the lending of such large amounts to the Dominion may result in some slackening of consumer buying. However, the effect should not be too drastic. Likely to be of greater importance is the growing scarcity of everyday items which will be more acute as Canada's programme of concentration on war output accelerates. Modifying this is the word received from retail trade sources indicating that stocks of goods are still so large as to postpone for some time acute shortages in many lines.

This week brought an order which, in effect, "freezes" practically all classes of activity at current levels. Full impact is not clear yet but the pinch seems likely to be heavy. As an example, retailers and wholesalers have been looking for substitute lines to offset those no longer available, but this is now prevented except by permit.

Expansion for all purposes has been practically ended, another evidence of how economic planners are channeling an ever greater proportion of activity toward a supreme war effort.

Department store sales continue to show gains as compared with a year ago but there are signs that rate of gain is slowing down. September's index at 152.4 compares with 154.3 for August and 136.6 a year ago.

Banking statistics for September indicate further growth in money supply and aggregate volume of bank debits. On the other hand, index of cash and cheque payments is about holding its own while bank debits are lower. All indexes are well above a year ago.

Petroleum production in August is down less than 800 bbls. but for the first eight months this year the total is over 350,000 bbls. higher, or 5.4%.

Bond sales this year have been making a favorable showing, attributable entirely to Dominion Government borrowing. September's total is about four times that for the corresponding month last year while the year's total for nine months is up 55%.

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	°166.2	165.0	163.6	172.1
Dom. war expend. (million $)	....	207.3	173.4	190.4	88.4
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	162.4	164.2	121.8	106.9
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	318.9	301.3	350.8	113.0
Retail sales index no.	....	....	162.2	150.4	146.5
*Dept. store sales index no.	....	152.4	154.3	145.4	136.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	157.4	154.2	156.6
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+10.0	+10.6	+11.3
*Divd. payment index§	123.3	123.5	123.5	122.6	118.5
Bank deposits (1926=100)	....	170.1	163.0	160.3	157.6
*Cash and cheque pay. index	....	139.7	138.6	146.7	127.2
*Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	134.5	136.0	133.0	126.3
*Money supply (c)	....	3,927	3,772	3,686	3,499
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	72.4	68.4	65.2	84.9
Shipment ratio	....	82.1	69.0	65.8	86.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons	....	132.3	163.0	177.0	127.5
Cars	....	117.4	129.6	148.1	119.1
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	....	117.4	117.7	117.9	114.7
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	177.8	175.7	160.6
Manufacturing	....	....	212.4	209.5	176.8
Payroll (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	....	131.7	129.7	106.9
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	....	201	204	173

	1942	1941	Jan. 1 to date 1942	Jan. 1 to date 1941	% Change
RAILWAYS—					
*Carloadings (week Oct. 24)	73,045	72,944	2,776,372	2,606,506	+6.5
C.P.R. gross (week Oct. 21) $	5,088,000	5,116,000	203,359,000	172,573,000	+17.3
C.N.R. gross rev. .. (Sept.) $	33,860,000	27,132,153	270,827,000	220,312,011	+22.9
C.N.R. net rev. .... (Sept.) $	8,832,298	6,393,072	62,760,974	48,589,326	+29.2
*C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Sept.) $	22,113,749	19,268,143	187,126,616	1[illegible],457,494	+19.6
*C.P.R. net rev. .... (Sept.) $	3,569,177	3,466,552	32,005,741	29,727,671	+7.6
IRON AND STEEL—(August)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	162,578	118,490	1,308,731	862,793	+51.7
Steel production .. (tons)	248,868	227,075	2,064,666	1,734,216	+19.0
CONSTRUCTION—					
*Contracts awarded (Oct.) $	21,412,800	29,082,800	249,899,700	351,991,900	—29.0
Building permits .. (Sept.) $	10,540,657	12,579,488	80,683,920	102,043,724	—20.9
*Cement prod., bbls. (Aug.)	1,232,380	977,580	5,949,489	5,272,599	+12.8
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Aug.)	1,820,199	1,852,139	13,135,626	13,985,624	—6.0
Cattle sales▲ .... (Sept.)	86,645	149,742	784,710	845,444	—6.0
Hog sales▲ .... (Sept.)	460,407	504,493	4,400,396	4,157,080	+5.8
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. .... (Aug.)	1,378,400	1,794,800	6,953,000	7,157,700	—2.8
Landed value ...... (Aug.) $	5,097,200	4,991,500	19,276,200	17,606,500	+9.4
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (Sept.)	257,618	298,276	2,410,209	2,505,947	—3.9
Exports, tons ...... (Sept.) $	275,791	288,646	2,263,179	2,366,730	—4.5
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons .. (Sept.)	1,463,187	1,577,872	13,860,225	12,658,274	+9.4
Gold rec., fine oz. . (Aug.)	363,368	429,878	3,164,991	3,422,941	—7.7
*Petroleum prod., brl. (Aug.)	870,108	870,881	6,979,180	6,620,695	+5.4
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(August)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw h.'s	2,959,675	2,640,084	24,567,714	21,033,614	+16.8
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Aug.)	2,773,334	2,965,637	21,864,466	20,806,300	+5.0
Cotton consump., lb. (Sept.)	15,488,872	17,125,874	147,286,708	147,249,878	+0.02
Cigarette cons., No.† (Sept.)	890,109	865,956	7,221,828	6,263,492	+15.3
FINANCE—					
*Bank debits† ...... (Sept.) $	3,516,107	3,300,731	32,291,692	28,502,328	+13.3
*Bond sales† .... (Sept.) $	254,313	62,638	2,838,679	1,831,085	+55.0
Life insurance sales (Sept.) $	55,798,000	33,975,000	379,409,000	295,009,000	+28.6

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted.
§Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. °Final. (c) 000,000's omitted.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

On the Record

H. S. Hunnisett, William Patterson Co., Toronto, appointed Director of Animal Fats in the Oils and Fats Administration, W.P.T.B.

E. C. Perley, general sales manager, English Electric Co. of Canada, St. Catharines, named director Tank Production Branch, Dept. of M. & S.

Viscount Bennett, in Toronto on Oct. 31, addressed a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs reviewing the development of the Empire and urging its maintenance.

1,000 tons of steel shapes and plates are required for the hull of one Canadian corvette. Other items requir- tubing; 14 tons of anchor chain; 38 tons of copper wire; 1,500 bronze valves weighing from less than half a pound to more than 700 pounds; and 600 electric light bulbs.

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BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES

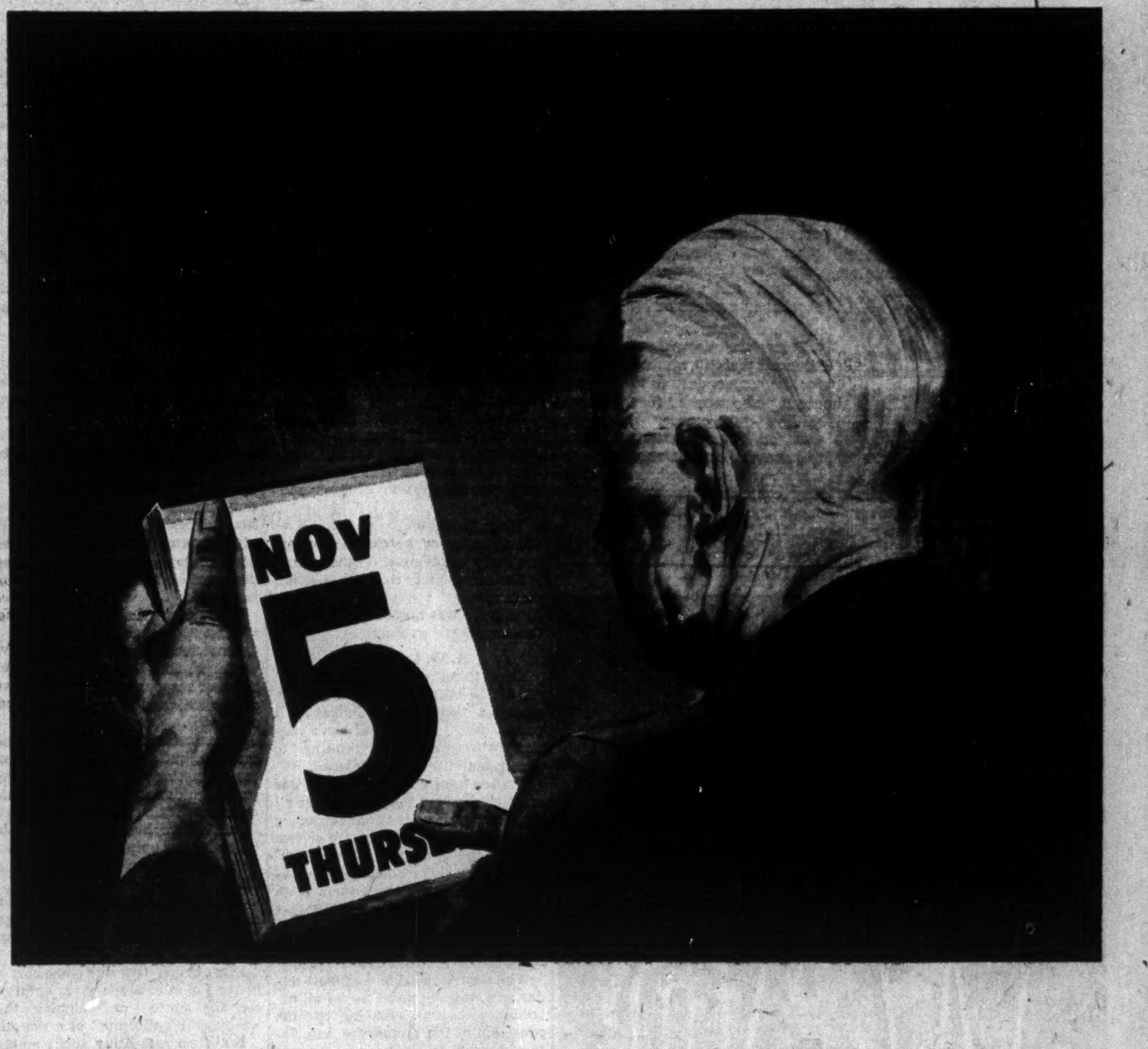
Your New "Travelling Salesman"

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is taking over the pre-war salesmen's jobs these days. Each week it knocks at the doors of over 300,000 rural homes across Canada — and gets a welcome response.

Remember, the farm market today is IMPORTANT. Increased production and earnings make it a top-notch *cash* prospect for your service or product.

Information about Canada's Farm Market is available on request.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA



This is the day!

I'M 55 YEARS OLD TODAY.

This is the day I meant to retire.

It's strange how things turn out, how different from what we've planned and hoped for. Young Bob was coming into the firm with me—but now he's flying over Germany—and I wouldn't want it to be otherwise.

Jane's only 21, but she looks mighty smart in her C.W.A.C. uniform. And her lad, young Bill Roberts, is on a corvette now.

It's all so different from all that Mary and I planned for them. How we mapped out their futures, how careful we were to save for their education ... how we planned and bought insurance to help them and to give ourselves ease and leisure. Our world from my 55th birthday on, was going to be a mighty easy one.

Well, that's all gone now—but I guess we've learned something ... something that's finer than we knew before.

Perhaps we've realized that our little world is too self-centred, that we've got to make other folks' worlds a lot better if the happy life we planned for ourselves is to have any meaning, or any right to exist.

So, at 55, I've got to work harder than I did thirty years ago. Why shouldn't I? I'm as fit as a fiddle! And I'm thirty years wiser!

If Bob and Jane and Bill and millions like them are battling to make this a better world, I'm in that fight too—with *every* dollar I've got!

Those dollars are all going right into Victory Bonds—right now—when they *count*! It's up to me and thousands of fellows like me who were all set to settle back in their arm chairs to stand up and fight! To get behind those lads in the Air Force and the Navy and the Army! I must do a lot more than I figured on—both working and buying Victory Bonds!

And, maybe, when I'm 65, I can tell my grandchildren what *I* did to help give them a better world than we had in 1942.

"Nothing Matters Now but Victory!"

CONTRIBUTED TO THE THIRD VICTORY LOAN BY YOUNG & RUBICAM, LTD., ADVERTISING
MONTREAL • TORONTO

A Way to Cure Absenteeism

Good Presentation of Facts Keeps Worker on Job

By IAN SCLANDERS

The average worker may not care what management thinks of him, but it's just about certain that he wants to stand high in the eyes of the fellow at the next machine.

A recognition of this is the basis for a new kind of a campaign against absenteeism which is being tried at Thompson Products Ltd. in St. Catharines.

Carefully planned, this started off with an effort to make employees realize how vital their job is to victory, and to create a competitive spirit among departments. The first phase was so successful that August production increased 19% over July, and September production 33% over July. October output showed a further gain.

The marked improvement in morale paved the way for the second phase—the direct attack on absenteeism. It is still too soon to appraise the results of this accurately, but one immediate effect was that employees unable to come to work because of illness started taking the trouble to telephone and say so. This made it possible to replace them while they were away and proved important in preventing dislocation.

Preliminary figures indicate that absenteeism at Thompson Products, a big munitions producer, did not exceed 2% in October. Already a number of other war plants in Canada and the U. S. are making enquiries about the scheme, which was mapped out by J. C. Wilson, vice-president of Thompson Products, and W. E. C. McCauley.

Six Steps

It was decided at the outset that six things were necessary.

1. Individual employees should be reached and impressed with the seriousness of the absentee problem—this without innocent persons being offended.

2. Employees should be constantly reminded that being an absentee was like being a soldier who deserted his post.

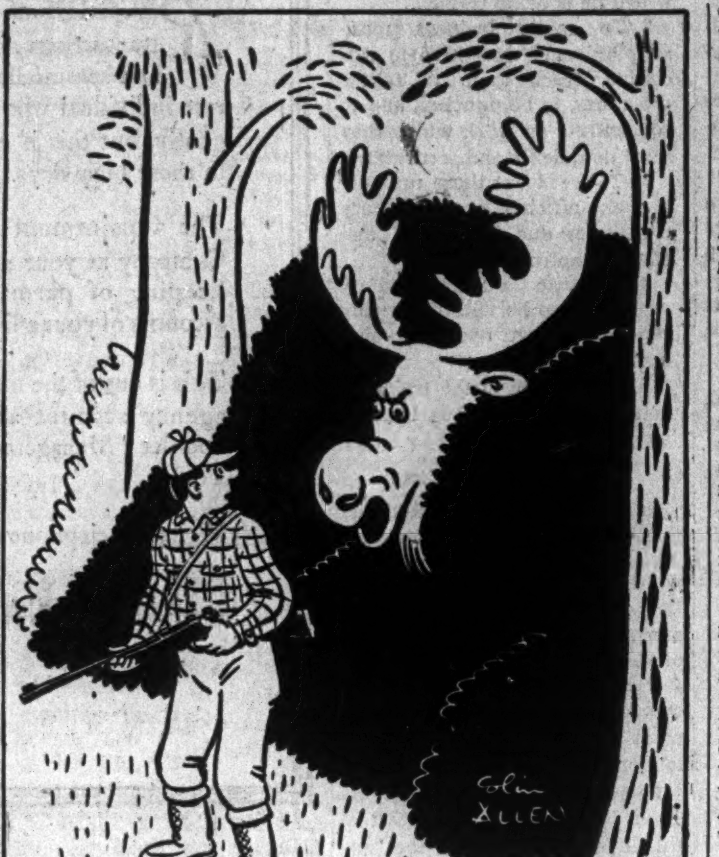
3. Divisional teamwork should be promoted so workers themselves would gang up on absentees.

4. Management should be kept out of the picture.

5. Each division should be given daily particulars of its attendance record in comparison with other divisions.

6. The division with the best monthly attendance record should be suitably recognized.

To start the ball rolling, copies of a cartoon were distributed. Each employee received two of these as he left the gate, and apparently they were popular because none were found scattered around the grounds afterward. Each sheet was headed: "Puzzle—find the fellow who worked for Adolf yesterday." It showed six workers, the one in the centre blushing deep red, and the others making uncomplimentary remarks about "the guy who took Hitler leave."



—Drawn for U. S. Office of War Information.

"Say, aren't you supposed to be making tanks with the rest of the boys?"

"He sure let the gang down by not reporting to work," one of the figures in the cartoon was saying. Another was observing that, "In the army they throw them in the clink for that," and a third that, "Hitler should pin a medal on him."

Drawing Held

Below the picture a caption announced that $10 would be awarded for the correct answer to the query about "who worked for Adolf yesterday?" "Of course," the caption went on, "every contestant is sure to have the correct answer, so the winner will be determined by draw. Any contestant placing more than one entry in the barrel will be disqualified."

Plant employees each put one copy of the cartoon in a barrel after marking an X on the blushing absentee and took the other copy home to show the family. A draw was subsequently held.

The prize, paid in war savings certificates, was contributed by the Thompson Products Old Guard Association, composed of employees of more than five years' service. This group forms the nucleus of a larger body, Thompson Products Employees Association, which has charge of the anti-absentee campaign.

The contest form, with its cartoon, seemed rather meaningless on the surface. Here is how those who designed it reasoned:

In the first place, it could offend no innocent person, but would make some impression on habitual absentees.

It was a step toward getting employees to "gang" absentees—toward building up a spirit which would lead to such remarks as "Hello, Joe, were you working for Hitler yesterday?"

When the absentee put the X on the absentee in the cartoon, he figuratively put himself on the spot.

The cartoon was considered so important that a replica measuring 10 ft. by 6 was made and put up at the employees' entrance.

A. W. L. Boards

Next thing done was to instal "A. W. L. boards" in each division, where a record of absenteeism is posted daily. Each board has a section where bulletins relating to timely activities can be placed.

Then a master score board was erected, showing the standing by all divisions as regards absenteeism. On one side of this workers are shown pushing the war effort; Hitler, Hirohito, Goering, Goebbels and Mussolini are pushing against them from the other side. As absenteeism goes up in any division, one of the workers is moved to the other side, where he pushes behind the Axis.

When the campaign was well under way, a letter went up on all attendance boards. Signed by the president of the Employees Association, it said:

"Fellow War Workers:

"This message is not directed to those who represent the majority in this war industry. Most of us take our jobs seriously because they are war jobs—and we're pledged to give our best.

"Yet, there are the few who feel that being A.W.L. at their own choosing affects this nation's war effort very little, if at all. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

"I am convinced that those who make up this minority do not realize just how much they 'throw out of gear' the war machine of which we are all a part—and how much readjustment is necessary.

"Man-hours lost mean fighting machines lost. Machines lost mean lives lost. That the hundreds of war workers in this plant, regularly at their posts, are being let down by the minority to which I refer is of secondary importance. But that men must die in northern Africa and before Stalingrad for lack of machines are matters that the 'A. W. L.' must reconcile, if he can, with his own conscience.

"Commencing Oct. 1 there will be monthly competitions between the various divisions to stress the full importance of 'being on the job' for top production. There will be prizes in the ratio of one five-dollar War Savings Certificate to each 15 war workers in the winning division, winners to be determined by draw. Awards will be made only to those who have stuck to their jobs.

"If you are sick—stay home. If there are other circumstances beyond your control that keep you from your work—stay home. But do the decent thing and phone the personnel department in plenty of time. Your word will be accepted — and your division will not be penalized.

"Every 'slacker' is Hitler's 'backer.' Even though the few don't realize it, most of us do. So let's make this plant a 100% fighting machine."

As part of the campaign, an "A" flag to be known as the army attendance flag will be awarded to the division with the best attendance record each month. There will also be nominal awards of war savings certificates. The flag will be presented by a military officer, with appropriate ceremony.

Some Pointers

Here are some pointers which those who designed the Thompson Products campaign believe to be sound:

Never use the word "absenteeism" in a message to workers. It is a management term and causes resentment.

In plants engaged in war work the term "A. W. L." can be used effectively. It is an army term which not only implies being delinquent in duty, but also letting down one's fellow soldier in the line. It really makes sense, but don't use it unless you can do so sincerely. Remember that workers in the mass know what you think.

Remember that in any plant at least 95% of the employees have decent elementary human instincts, while possibly 5% at the most lack sense of responsibility. Concentrate on the 95% and they will take care of the 5%.

Absenteeism is not a management problem, but a problem for employees themselves to deal with, given proper guidance. The average worker cares little what management thinks of him, but can be hurt to the quick by the opinion in which he is held by the man on the next machine.

Don't scold, and don't preach to employees. It wearies the congregation to be told about those who stayed away.

Don't bribe. Offering some sort of bonus for attendance gives employees the option of weighing this against the enticement of a day off.

Build up a fighting spirit among employees, then absenteeism will largely take care of itself.

The first step in any drive is to sell sincerity and be sincere about doing it.

Bakers Anticipate New Delivery Restrictions

Expected to be forthcoming shortly is a new official order establishing the minimum amount of sales to be allowed for any bread delivery route. Designed primarily to save manpower, this measure is not expected to have any material effect on the bread industry.

The industry has seen the handwriting on the wall and for some time past there has been a tightening of delivery systems. It is figured that further tightening envisaged by the forthcoming order may make another thousand or so men available from the baking industry across Canada.

Routes Eliminated

Present indications are that the anticipated restrictions will not mean any great stimulus to pooling deliveries. Most bread firms have eliminated routes with the result that most delivery wagons are going out fully loaded. Authorities within the industry believe that there may be some room for further rearrangement of city routes but that country routes are already pretty well on a minimum delivery basis.

Some Pooling

There has already been some pooling of deliveries. Companies with a few calls in some outlying districts have found it good business to have those calls made by another company in return for switching customers in other areas.

It is not expected that further rearrangement of delivery routes presently contemplated will mean any appreciable cost saving to the bread firms. Commissions paid drivers will remain about the same in total as individual drivers will be handling more customers.

Bread company officials report that their customers have accepted doubling up of routes in a spirit of full co-operation. In this respect the public is said to have shown complete understanding of the effort to save manpower.

Power Corp. Group Reports Lower Output

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Power Corp. subsidiary and affiliated companies experienced a moderate decline in power production during September compared with the same month last year. Aggregate output was 219.5 million kilowatt hours, as against 227.2 million kw.h., a drop of 3.37%.

Grains were reported by B. C. Power, Northern B. C. Power and Southern Canada Power. The other three units reported a decline.

September Output

	1942 kw.h.	1941 kw.h.
B. C. Power	63,047,450	53,529,966
Can. Nor. Power ...	50,604,348	62,303,772
East Koot. Power ..	9,473,660	9,697,770
Nor. B. C. Power ..	1,807,000	1,360,644
South. Can. Power..	19,879,998	18,350,930
Wpg. Electric	74,685,500	81,908,800
	[illegible]	[illegible]

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isn't the only thing that makes

CHAOS

HIDDEN somewhere in your power or heating equipment there might be a flaw. It might be a weakened weld in a boiler, a tiny prelude to a menacing crack in a turbine rotor, or an apparently sound flywheel with incipient disaster in its heart! Any such flaw could produce chaos right in your plant — for there's nothing more viciously destructive than power out of control.

But if there is such a flaw in your plant, and if your engineering equipment is insured with the Boiler Inspection Company, that flaw will be, in all probability, discovered.

Inspection by trained field service men of all insured equipment which is part and parcel of a Boiler Inspection policy, is highly effective in detecting possible sources of accident because the Boiler Inspection Company does nothing else but this one job of underwriting heating and power equipment.

There are 23 companies writing this type of insurance in Canada. The Boiler Inspection Company alone receives over 50 per cent. of the total premiums. This dominant position has enabled this company to build a service organization which is not approached in Canada. It is a sound reason why you should review your engineering insurance policies. Ask your agent or broker to give you further sound reasons for placing this business with the Boiler Inspection Company.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

THE NINTH FLOOR
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SCOTIA BLDG. MONTREAL

"THEY DON'T NEED ME!"
HELP WANTED
APPLY WITHIN

DANCING IN THE DARK

Any Canadian able to work ... qualified to be included on a payroll who shirkingly hides behind some technicality or who waits until the Government catches up with him is a Hitlerite, just as surely as if he were wearing a Nazi uniform. Blind to the needs of the nation, blind even to their own best interests — their own hopes of survival — these parasites are dancing in the dark to the self-improvised tune of 'they don't need me'.

They do need you. This country calls every able-bodied citizen to the colours of industry and *that means you.* You're needed urgently ... today.

HULL STEEL FOUNDRIES LIMITED . . . HULL, P.Q.

One of The Most Outstanding Developments in Light Production

General Electric Fluorescent Lamps

Provide Cool, Efficient "Indoor Daylight" a New Way

Here is a light source operating on an entirely novel and different principle. The "White" Fluorescent Lamp meets the needs of commercial and industrial applications—the "Daylight" Lamp provides the closest approach to real daylight ever achieved at high efficiency.

The new Mazda Fluorescent Lamp gives *glare-free* light. It is *cool* light. It secures *better diffusion* and so minimizes shadows.

Less than six years ago a laboratory novelty, G-E Fluorescent Lighting is today proving an important production aid in scores of Canadian war factories. *It speeds output by speeding seeing*...it prevents spoilage... eliminates eye-strain...reduces fatigue. For full facts and figures regarding this remarkable new daylight illumination, contact your nearest Canadian General Electric office.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Are You Paying Too Little or Too Much?

What is the Proper Tax For Your Business to Pay?

To answer the questions involved in today's complicated tax setup, Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., Toronto, has written this new and authoritative series of articles for The Financial Post.

Mr. Gordon has specialized on tax questions, and is the author of "Digest of Income Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations," published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939 with one supplement 1937-39 and another to appear next April. Mr. Gordon is also the author of, "Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942." Any of these works may be obtained on application to The Financial Post, Toronto.

Taxing Real Estate Profits

Article Number Seven
By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

Few questions illustrate more clearly the difference between capital receipts, which are non-taxable, and trading profits, which are taxable, than profits made in real estate. In order to decide this question, it is necessary to determine how you acquired the land and whether you bought it for an investment or with the intention of reselling it at a profit.

If a man dies, the land goes to his personal representatives and it is their duty to sell the same and divide the proceeds as quickly as possible. In most cases when personal representatives liquidate an estate, the courts hold that they are not carrying on a trade. The leading case on the subject does not deal with executors, but has to do with the Hudson's Bay Co., which obtained a very large grant of land from King Charles II in 1670 and surrendered part of it to the Canadian government in 1869.[1] It was held that any profits they might make were non-taxable.

Profits Not Taxable

This principle applies notwithstanding the fact that the testator was subdividing land and consequently carrying on a trade. The late Mr. Curry owned a large tract of land in Detroit, which he bought for subdivision purposes.[2] After his death, his executors retained his staff, built sewers and sidewalks and a few houses, and the Supreme Court of Canada held that, as the land vested in the trustees under the terms of the will, their duty was to dispose of the same as rapidly as possible and they were not carrying on a business and were not subject to tax.

In South Africa, a farmer inherited a tract of land which became very valuable for its mineral rights [3] and he obtained compensation from the government and also sold a number of plots. The profits were non-taxable. And in another South African case, where the owner had held the farm for 25 years,[4] the Court pointed out that, at the time he acquired the farm, he had no intention of selling it and consequently it could not be suggested that he was in the trade of buying and selling land.

Depends on Intention

The next class of case is where an owner purchases land with the idea of using it for a particular purpose which he is unable to carry out or which, owing to increasing expenses, becomes unprofitable and the land has to be sold. In some of these cases the profits made on the sale of land would be free of tax, but in each case the evidence would be carefully scrutinized.

If you can satisfy the Court that, at the time you bought the land, you had no intention of reselling it at a profit, it is not likely you will be taxed. In Tasmania a company was formed for the purpose of laying out a golf club.[5] The land increased rapidly in value and the taxes became so heavy that the club could not carry on, so they subdivided the property and made a considerable profit. This was held to be non-taxable.

In South Africa, a company purchased a farm with the idea of subdividing the same.[6] Unfortunately they started out with insufficient capital and would have been placed in bankruptcy if they had not made an advantageous sale. It was held that the profit was non-taxable.

B. C. Timber Deal

In British Columbia, a company purchased some timber limits for the purpose of manufacturing lumber.[7] They subsequently sold part of the timber at a very large profit. This was held to be non-taxable.

In New South Wales a mining company was formed in 1899.[8] In 1925 some of its debentures fell due and in order to raise money it sold part of the land. This was held non-taxable.

In Scotland, a company was formed for the purpose of erecting apartment houses.[9] Twenty years later it sold part of its property and was held non-taxable.

When Profits Taxable

If the taxpayer acquires land with the intention of turning it over at a profit, then this profit is usually assessable.[10] The taxpayer is far more likely to be taxed if he is a real estate agent and consequently skilled in marketing property, or if he has speculated in land on other occasions; but in neither instance would he be taxed on the profit which he might make on the resale of any particular parcel of land which he purchased for his own home or, if a company, for its own offices.

In New South Wales a real estate company which subdivided suburban property purchased an office building.[11] It then built a hotel next door and bought a small parcel of land in the rear to protect its rights to light. It was held that the profit on the sale of the land in the rear was non-taxable.

In England a speculative builder purchased 22½ acres of land and claimed he was in ill-health and contemplated operating a chicken farm.[12] Later on he sold this property at a profit. The court indicated that if the taxpayer's story had been accepted he would have escaped taxation, but held that he was liable to tax because when he purchased the land he intended to sell it as soon as it had increased in value and he only used it as a chicken farm for the purpose of paying carrying charges until the land was ripe for sale.

How to Keep Records

In calculating the profits on land, you are entitled to keep your books on a cash basis, but if you keep them in the ordinary mercantile way you must, as far as possible, estimate the cost price of each lot which is sold and return as profit the amount of the selling price less the original cost and carrying charges to the date of sale.[13] If you sell land on time, you are entitled to make an allowance for bad debts; but if the purchasers are entitled to cancel [14] or if you obligate yourself to do anything in connection with the land after it is sold, future payments ought not to be credited until received or the work has been done. For instance, when a man sold a timber limit and guaranteed to protect it against fire [15] it was held that the profit need not be returned at the time of the sale because no one could estimate the losses which might be occasioned by fires.

Taxes and carrying charges may be deducted against the receipts [16] and if there is a deficit this may be set off against investment income but not against income from your chief business. If local improvements or other taxes are commuted,[17] the amount paid cannot be deducted from the annual profits because it is considered a capital payment and should be added to the cost of the property.

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(1) Hudson's Bay Co. v. Stevens (1909) 5 T.C. 424; (2) McLeod v. Minister (1926) S.C.R. 457; (3) Income Tax Case No. 129 (1928) 4 S.A.T.C. 129; (4) Income Tax Case No. 321 (1935) 8 S.A.T.C. 236; (5) In re the Hobart Golf Co. (1935) 11 Tas. L.R. 139; (6) Income Tax Case No. 15 (1924) 1 S.A.T.C. 122; (7) Attorney-General for B. C. v. Standard Lumber (1925) 36 B.C.R. 481; (8) Jukes v. Commissioner (1928) R. & McG. (1928-30) 220; (9) Commissioners v. Hyndland Investment (1929) 14 T.C. 694; (10) Bayliss v. Commissioners (1914) R. & McG. N.S.W. Ct. of Rev. 15; (11) Excelsior Land v. Commissioner (1928) R. & McG. (1928-30) 228; (12) Sharpless v. Rees (1940) Tax Leaflet 1069; (13) Baylis v. Commissioners (1914) R. & McG. N.S.W. Ct. of Rev. 15; (14) African Realty Trust v. Commissioner (1906) 23 S.C. 373; (15) Income Tax Case No. 316 (1934) 8 S.A.T.C. 166; (16) (Income Tax Case No. 73 (1926) 3 S.A.T.C. 64; (17) Income Tax Case No. 228 (1931) 6 S.A.T.C. 239.

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Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power
September

	1942 $	1941 $
Gross income	61,008	59,702
Less: Expenses	23,258	18,943
Net earnings*	37,750	40,759
Six Months Ended Sept. 30		
Gross Income	380,541	341,077
Less: Expenses	150,333	108,088
Net earnings*	230,208	232,989

*Before income and excess profits taxes.

Victory? Not Yet!

For more than three years, we and our Allies have been, *and we still are,* fighting desperately for sheer self-preservation.

All too few civilians realize this. War hasn't touched us, except that many of us have prospered while our men overseas have sacrificed.

To be worthy of this sacrifice; to *deserve to survive* as a free people, we must put all thought of self aside, and consecrate our persons and our money to the service of our country.

Our duty now is to buy Victory Bonds to the very limit of our resources.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY LIMITED

C.I.L. Operates At Top Capacity First 9 Months

Output for September Shows Moderate Gain But Profits Lower

MONTREAL.—With the exception of units for the manufacture of Cellophane—production of which has been curtailed to conserve materials—plants of Canadian Industries Ltd. operated close to maximum capacity during the first nine months of 1942, according to a statement issued by the company.

Earnings and profits were not maintained due to higher taxes, labor and other manufacturing costs. Undue strain on plants producing at more than designed capacity was an additional factor in the heavier charges, but insistence on economies in operating, selling and other expenses tended to counteract the decrease in income.

Have New Uses

The effect of the progressive switch in production to meet wartime needs has been mitigated by the diversified nature of the uses for chemical products. The decline in the output of the pulp and paper industry has meant a decrease in its requirements of heavy chemicals, but this has been more than offset by new wartime uses.

Synthetics have been helpful in overcoming shortages of primary products. A development along these lines has been nylon yarn, and a plant for its manufacture from imported flake polymer has commenced operations. The entire output is for military purposes.

The production of military explosives is mainly carried on in plants of Defense Industries Ltd., an organization set up by C. I. L. at the outset of the war. Output for the first eight months of 1942 was more than two and a half times greater than in the same period last year.

The coming into production of new D. I. L. plants contributed to the increase, but the efficient operation of existing units at a level well above designed capacity has been an important factor. Additional units are being built.

Cessation of automobile production eliminated an important market for paints and varnishes, but total sales have been maintained by greater demand from industries engaged in war work and for wartime housing. Sales of dyes to the textile industry have been stimulated by wartime demand, although the number and shades available is restricted. A large proportion of chemical output is consumed in processing stages, so the change to war production by many manufacturing units has not brought about a corresponding alteration in chemical requirements.

The effort put forth to intensify agricultural production has increased the demand for fertilizers; on the other hand, the use of commercial explosives and chemicals by the mining industry is expected to be considerably below the previous high level, due to the decrease in gold mining operations.

DOUBLY HONORED

R. A. Stapells, vice-president of J. J. Gibbons Ltd., advertising agency, who has been elected to the presidency of the National Parks Association of Canada and re-elected president of the Canadian Automobile Association for the ninth time.

Canada Paving Assets Sold

Liquidation of Bankrupt Estate Proceeds More Rapidly in Past Year

Reasonably good results in selling the real estate which forms the major portion of the remaining assets of Canada Paving & Supply Corp. is reported by Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada, Windsor.

One of the properties was sold in Oct. 1941, to Gotfredson Ltd. for $19,000, of which a balance of $7,700 was due, secured by mortgage at Oct. 1, 1942. This is said to be approximately its depreciated value.

The Woollatt properties in London and Windsor were sold for $20,000 on Aug. 1, 1942, payable $4,000 in cash and the balance $400 monthly with interest at 5%. These properties had a book value of $146,741 but the price is said to be "full realizable value."

Remaining properties are all rented with the exception of one vacant piece in Windsor. Annual income from rentals is $7,700 and taxes and insurance premiums require $5,624 annually, leaving a small surplus and justifying holding the property for satisfactory offers.

Amount due from Riverside has been settled in the town's refunding plan by receipt of $38,268 of 4½% certificates of indebtedness, due Jan. 1, 1945, on which 1% interest is being paid. A cash payment of $1,152 was received in full settlement of interest arrears to Dec. 31, 1939.

Statement of assets at Oct. 1, 1942, in addition to the items mentioned shows cash of $47,066, $13,628 par value of Windsor 2% debentures and an interest in the William Pitt Hotel and the Port Colborne Golf and Country Club. Real estate is now shown at $920,601, including land at $630,250 and buildings at $290,351. Total assets are shown at $1.1 millions.

Your Income Tax

In this weekly column, The Financial Post answers problems you may have in connection with your business or personal income tax. In come cases, where official ruling have yet to be made, The Post can only cite informed opinion.

Table of Deductions

In some cases in the table of deductions for income tax supplied by the Dominion Government there appears to be an anomaly. For instance the deductions of a single man earning between $23.50 and $23.99 a week, are smaller than those of a man earning $23 to $23.49 a week. Surely it can't be right that the man with the larger income pays a smaller tax than the other?

The calculations in the table of deductions, we are informed, have been checked and re-checked and are stated to be absolutely correct. In the specific case you mention the calculations have been verified. The reason the man with the higher income has less deducted is that under the previous National Defense Tax a single man with an income of over $1,200 a year paid National Defense Tax of 7%. Thus in the first eight months of 1942 he built up a larger tax credit than the man with the smaller income whose national defense tax was at the rate of 5%.

Carrying Charges

Can the following items be shown as deductible charges on the income tax returns?

1. Bank exchange paid on dividend cheques and coupons.
2. Rental on bank safety deposit box.
3. Canadian excise stamps on American cheques.

Bank exchange on dividend cheques and coupons, we believe, would be allowed as deductions as they are a factor in receiving the income involved. Rental of bank safety deposit boxes would not be allowed as that is an expense incurred in protection of capital, not in earning the income. Canadian excise stamps on American cheques would be allowed as an expense as in No. 1.

Annuity Payments

Prior to June 1940 I entered into a contract with the Dominion Government for the purchase of an annuity which will be tax free. To complete payments within the prescribed term, which I cannot postpone without prejudice, I shall have to borrow money on call or sell some of my income producing securities. Do you think:

I would be allowed to deduct the interest on such borrowing from my income for income tax purposes? The alternative would probably reduce my income more.

Would payments on the principal of the loan be admitted as deductions from compulsory savings?

It is believed unlikely you would be allowed the deductions you mention. If you are not anxious to have the annuity begin in the near future, you could, when the war is over turn over your compulsory savings to the government to apply on the annuity. In this case it is probable the annuity you would receive eventually would be equal to that you originally expected. You are in the position of many other people who find difficulty in meeting their taxes and keeping up other payments they have been making. You could, of course, take up the matter with the income tax authorities direct, as there may be some detail in your case which would call for special consideration.

Enlisted in Army

I am a corporal in the army having enlisted some months ago. Before enlistment I had earned this year $1,140 and also received $100 from investments. I had deducted from my civilian pay $80.22 national defense tax. I pay life insurance premiums of $300 a year. How would I compute my income tax? Should I make quarterly payments on income tax or when do I pay it?

As you are of non-commissioned rank you are not taxed on your army pay. Your taxes on your civilian income are computed by taking your total income of $1240. Normal tax would be computed at 7%. Graduated tax would be computed on the amount of your income over the statutory exemption of $660. On the first $500 taxable income it would be 30% and on the excess over $500 and under $1,000 33%. Add these two together and you get your total tax payable. Your compulsory savings portion would be computed by taking half the total tax payable or 8% of your income whichever is the smaller. Deduct the compulsory savings from your total tax payable and the balance is the non-refundable part payable. From this you deduct the national defense tax already paid. The balance is your tax due. It should be paid when you make your income tax return on or before Sept. 30, 1943. It is not necessary for you to make quarterly payments, we understand. You will be able to offset your life insurance payments against the compulsory savings portion of your tax. As your compulsory savings cannot exceed 8% of your total income or $99.20, your life insurance premiums will wipe out the compulsory saving part of your tax completely, subject to the proviso that only 50% of premiums on policies issued since June 23 can be deducted.

Consideration of
SUCCESSION DUTIES and TAXATION
Important in Planning Your Will

WITH each province imposing succession duties on scales and terms varying from each other and from those imposed by the Dominion Act, difficult problems arise.

Failure to plan how the new conditions are to be met may result in serious trouble for heirs and businesses involved.

The capacity of the individual as Executor is very limited, whereas it is the business of Trust Officers to be thoroughly familiar with Succession Duties and Income Tax Acts, their interpretation and the departmental rulings in connection with them.

It is, therefore, very much to your advantage to appoint a Trust Company as your Executor. Chartered Trust and Executor Company welcomes the opportunity to discuss the proper planning of your Will with you, or with you and your Solicitor.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
TORONTO MONTREAL

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BIRCH and HARD MAPLE FLOORING

"This name has long been associated with High Grade Hardwood Flooring and Northern Hardwoods; Spruce and Hemlock."

RED DEER BRAND

The MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Limited
HUNTSVILLE - ONTARIO

Tell it to the Soldier in the Apron

APRONS are in style again. Today's housewife is a soldier in action in her own battle dress, playing a sterling role in the fight for freedom.

Other women may serve in overalls or in uniform. She serves by sustaining family morale. Hers, too, is the task of feeding the nation to win the war. She is studying nutritional values of available foods. She is learning to stretch the family dollar further, to scrutinize values in every purchase.

In today's issues of Chatelaine, the soldier in the apron finds her housekeeping problems answered through the famed Chatelaine Institute. She finds the other pages of Chatelaine as exhilarating and satisfying as do her sisters in munitions and in the Forces. To all three, Chatelaine is a practical guide as well as a welcome source of entertainment.

With more problems and new problems to face, Canadian women have a greater need for a magazine that covers these problems fully, intimately and exclusively.

The soldier in the apron is important to you, both today and in the reconstruction days of tomorrow. She wants to know the "Why's" behind today's merchandise changes. She will not forget you tomorrow if you explain things clearly to her today.

Tell it to soldier in the apron — and tell it in her favorite magazine, Chatelaine.

IN CHATELAINE, FOR NOVEMBER:

SAVE AND CONSERVE
"Save and Conserve" is the dominant theme for November, exemplified in every one of Chatelaine's many departments.

HOME FRONT
Interpreting in cheerful vein the important news from Ottawa affecting Canadian women in their homes.

TIMELY ARTICLES
Including "Everybody Can Help"; "Waste—An Enemy Within Your Gates"; "How to Spend a Pleasant Evening at Home."

WARTIME HOUSEKEEPING
Practical, constructive ideas prepared in Chatelaine Institute under the direction of Helen G. Campbell.

YOUR HOME
Describing for the home lover how to maintain her home for the duration.

NECESSARY RELAXATION
Provided by top-flight writers such as Margaret Sangster, Anne Homer Warner, Vella Ercole, Adele White, Mary Lowrey Ross.

Chatelaine 481 University Ave., Toronto, Canada

NEVER WERE CHATELAINE'S PAGES SO INTERESTING AND SO HELPFUL TO CANADIAN WOMEN!

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

Announcing

THE FIRST BILLION OF WAR PRODUCTS IN '42

THANKS TO 341,000 GENERAL MOTORS MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THANKS TO OUR THOUSANDS OF SUPPLIERS AND SUBCONTRACTORS

Who Are Doing the Job

Already this year General Motors has delivered guns, tanks, airplanes, airplane engines, Diesel engines, trucks, shells, and hundreds of other items for our armed forces to a total value of more than a billion dollars.*

It is in no spirit of boastfulness that we make this encouraging report, but with full realization that the job ahead will call for even greater effort on the part of all of us.

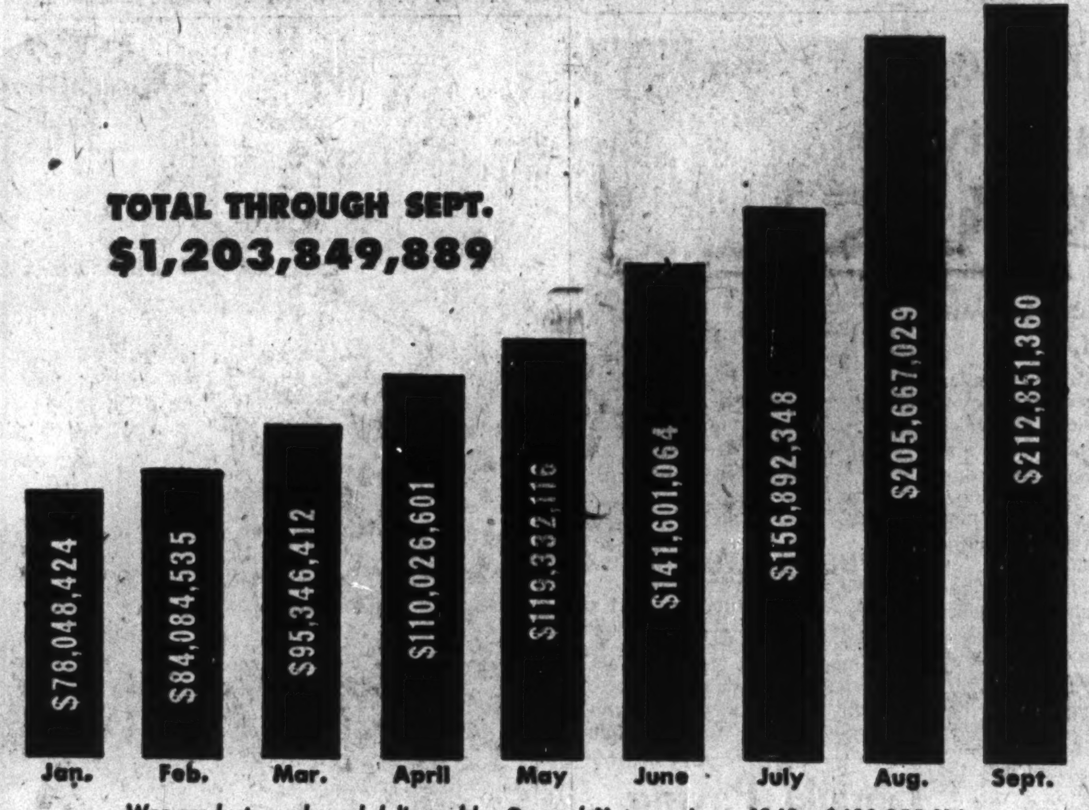
This ever-increasing contribution to the war effort is being made in the truly democratic way: through the application of management experience, engineering knowledge and mass-production "know-how." As a result, voluntary reductions have already been made in contract prices, saving Governments hundreds of millions of dollars.

*We would like to tell you just how many of these items have already been produced, but such information would be of value to the enemy.

GM BUILDS

- Allison Aircraft Engines
- Army Trucks
- Airplanes
- Pratt & Whitney Engines
- Machine Tools
- Bearings
- Generators and Regulators
- Diesel Engines for Tanks, Trucks and Ships
- Tank Gun Mounts
- Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounts
- Airplane Propellers
- Cartridge Cases
- Airplane Fuel Pumps
- Electric Motors
- Tanks
- Airplane Wings and Parts
- Anti-Aircraft Guns
- Fire-Control Equipment

THE RISING TIDE OF GENERAL MOTORS WAR PRODUCTION IN 1942



War products made and delivered by General Motors prior to 1942—$483,855,014

GM BUILDS

- Airplane Instruments
- Aircraft Cannon
- Automatic Pilots
- Batteries
- Shells and Shot
- Tank Cannon
- Ambulances
- Blackout Lamps
- Fuses for Shells and Bombs
- Marine Electrical Equipment
- Oil Coolers and Radiators
- Carbines
- Aviation Spark Plugs
- Machine Guns
- Radio Receivers
- Airplane Landing Gears
- Armored Cars
- Naval Gun Housings
- Parachute Flares
- Gun Motor Carriages

EMPLOYMENT AT ALL-TIME PEAK

More men and women are working for General Motors in the United States and Canada than ever before—341,469 in all—and our payrolls are increasing at the rate of over 4,000 employees a week. At the same time, average hours per week are substantially increased over what they were a year ago.

SUPPLIERS AND SUBCONTRACTORS DOING HALF THE JOB

Since half the job is being done outside our plants by our suppliers and subcontractors, they are employing an additional 300,000 or more as their part of this war effort. Their effort and employment must continue to increase with ours.

VALUABLE TIME AND MATERIALS SAVED

Hundreds of improvements effected by General Motors production men and engineers are saving millions of productive hours and thousands of tons of critical materials. Through the General Motors Suggestion Plan the factory workers are also doing their part and have made more than 4,000 constructive suggestions, for which they have received awards in War Savings Bonds.

ALL PLANTS AT WORK ON WAR PRODUCTION

The 109 General Motors plants and operating units in 50 cities in the United States and Canada, are all on war production. Every General Motors employee in our laboratories, factories and offices is working for victory. *From this production army comes an ever-growing volume of weapons, munitions and equipment for our Army, our Navy, our Air Force and our valiant Allies.*

GENERAL MOTORS

"Victory Is Our Business!"

GM 742

THE FINANCIAL POST

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXVI Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations ★ PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 7, 1942 ★ 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 45

The Coming Struggle in Politics

Underlying issue in postwar politics is already decided, says Hutchison, it will be between statism and private initiative. That will leave room for two main parties of the right and left. The question now—will the two older parties combine, or will one of them move left to displace the C. C. F.?

Bruce Hutchison, noted Canadian newspaperman and author of "The Unknown Country," a recent book on Canada which attracted wide attention, outlines the course of action he believes the parties which stand for private initiative in this country must follow if they are to stand successfully against socialism or other totalitarian forms of government.

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

That eminent historian, the late Viscount Bryce, once said that in Canada a political party "seems to exist for its own sake," and "ideas are not needed to make parties, for these can live by heredity and, like the Guelfs and Ghibellines of mediaeval Italy, by memories of past combats."

If Viscount Bryce were here now, in this fall of 1942, he might agree that the Guelf and Ghibelline system is about worn out. Our major political parties certainly have existed for a long time on heredity, and without any clear idea of their purpose, but they cannot live that way much longer. The world has moved a long way since Viscount Bryce's time and the world's revolution is not going to batter every other part of our society, leaving our political parties untouched and permanently encrusted upon the Canadian landscape.

At the moment the Conservative Party is almost immediately involved in this process of change. The Conservative Party convention to be held in December is more than the routine gathering of an aged party to admire its former triumphs and past combats. It is more than a renewal of old policies, a rededication to ideas that were good enough for the past. The obvious fact, admitted by every thoughtful Conservative, is that the party is either going to be reborn or it is going to die. And this is a very serious thing in a democratic country.

A while ago this newspaper asked the writer, among other Canadians, to say whether the Liberal and Conservative parties should unite. The reply was limited to a brief compass and I did my best. But by the time this brief reply had been further shortened in other papers and condensed by editorial writers, I was represented as an advocate of an immediate coalition. Unfortunately the problem of our party system—which is an essential part and safeguard of our whole parliamentary system—goes much deeper than that.

C.C.F. vs. Old Parties

What I told The Financial Post then was that if the C.C.F. continued to grow and become a major party, then the two older parties inevitably would merge before an election or one of them would swallow up the other at an election. Note the premise of this conclusion—if the C.C.F. continues to grow and become a major party. There is the nubbin of the whole problem.

If the C.C.F. grows as fast as it is growing now it will soon become, if it is not already, a major party. The Gallup Poll shows an extraordinary gain in C.C.F. strength among the voters—a doubling of that strength, as I recall the figures, since the first of the year. It would be unsafe for any politician of the other parties to assume that the C.C.F. is not continuing to grow.

And why shouldn't it? Our party system represents ideas. It is true, as Viscount Bryce said, that a party can live for a long time on heredity, on the memory of a great figure like Macdonald or Laurier and on the enthusiasm of a political machine. It can live long, that is to say, in a fairly static period, such as we enjoyed in Canada, roughly from the days of the national policy to the depression. But in a period when every kind of political and economic theory is being put to the acid test of results, when our whole society is in the melting pot, when most of humanity has been torn up by the roots, when men have largely lost their old party attachments and seek only a better society, regardless of party label—under such conditions no party can continue to exist if it does not represent a clear and an important idea.

Powerful Idea

The C.C.F. represents such an idea. It represents the idea of immediate socialism. That is one of the most powerful ideas in the world today. Those of us who do not believe in it would be mad to underestimate its power. Not only is it a great fundamental idea of revolution, an inevitable product of our times, but it is the idea of sincere men who are willing to fight for it; whereas the opposite idea of private property, equally profound in our human nature, often seems unwilling to fight at all and sometimes seems bent on suicide.

Given victory in the war, I think it safe to say that the great underlying issue in every democratic country will be statism versus private initiative. It will appear in countless forms and under many party labels. It will underlie every conflict of practical politics. And most governments, most social systems will reflect, step by step, the inevitable compromises that must be made between these two theories of life, between the all-powerful state and the all-powerful private enterpriser. The nature of that compromise is the greatest question, next to winning the war, in our world.

Since the C.C.F. has pre-empted in Canada one side of this argument, has made itself the voice of statism, has sponsored the theory that the state must operate our productive enterprises complete, it can hardly fail to remain a major force in our politics, unless it makes some incredible blunder and is replaced in its present position by another party of the Left. The name doesn't matter anyway. We shall certainly have here, as in every country, a party which stands for state intervention in everything.

Need Private Enterprise Party

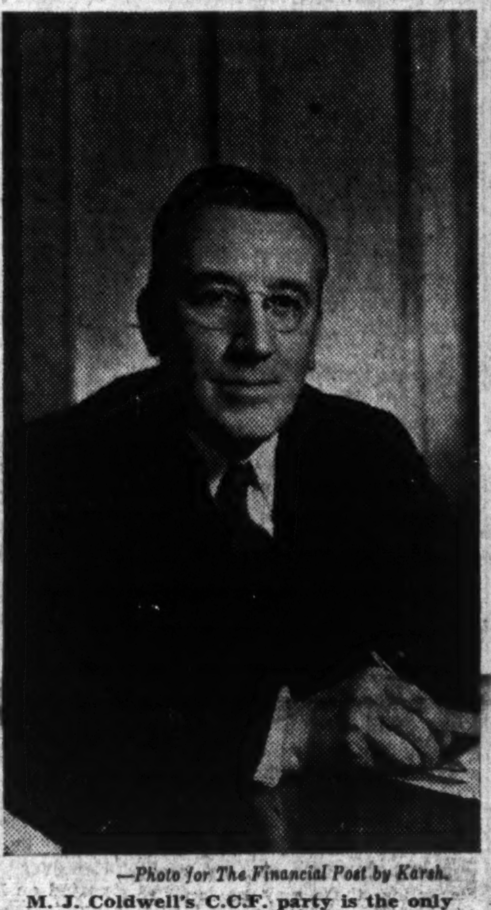
We must therefore have a party which stands for private initiative. We have two such parties now, both competing for the anti-socialist vote. If the C.C.F. becomes strong enough to bid for actual power, as it could do during the next few years, it is quite obvious what will happen. The two parties of private initiative will have to join forces or they will risk allowing the socialists to enter office between them.

They could hardly be stupid enough to split the anti-socialist vote equally and allow the socialists to take office with a minority of votes.

If they were stupid enough to enter an election in this fashion, the instinct of the anti-socialist voters would solve the problem by swinging behind the stronger party. If the Liberal Party looked as if it could win, most of the Conservative voters would support it rather than allowing the C.C.F. to get elected; or if the Liberal Party were discredited and weak by then, the Liberal voters would support the Conservative Party.

There is nothing mysterious and nothing sinister about this. It is the simple working of a political system which has proved the best invention so far for maintaining democracy. The voters will use the party system to get what they want. If they eventually want socialism they will vote for a socialist party and no combination of other parties will stop them. If they want to stop the socialist party they will get behind some party which seems able to rule.

The latest developments in Canadian politics are profoundly important in calculating these larger prospects. The younger men of the Conservative Party, the men from the grass roots who have not sought election and are free of political bosses, have met at Port Hope and laid down a programme which they hope the party at large will adopt in December.



—Photo for The Financial Post by Karsh.

M. J. Coldwell's C.C.F. party is the only major party to commit itself definitely in favor of statism. Growing strength of the party is likely to be a major factor in the policies of the older Conservative and Liberal parties.

This programme for the Conservative Party is revolutionary, for it sweeps aside at once the major policy of the party which was laid down by Macdonald, a policy of tariff protection. The young men of a party which believes in private enterprise have seen that private enterprise has been strangling to death in a world of tariffs and embargoes which, by creating self-contained nations, inevitably led to state control of everything.

Thus if the Winnipeg convention accepts the Port Hope policy, the historic issue between the Liberal and Conservative parties will end in name as it has already ended largely in fact. What separate ideas will each of these parties then represent? None that I can see at the moment.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Present leader of the Conservative Party.
Hon. R. B. Hanson, M.P. House Leader of the Conservative Party.
Sidney E. Smith President, University of Manitoba.
J. G. Diefenbaker, M.P. Lake Centre, Sask.
J. M. Macdonnell President, National Trust
A CONSERVATIVE DARK HORSE?
Col. George Drew, M.L.A. Conservative Leader in the Ontario Legislature.
Hugh Mackay, M.L.A. Conservative Leader in New Brunswick.
H. C. Green, M.P. Vancouver South
Murdoch Macpherson Regina lawyer.
Hon. R. L. Maitland Attorney General of B. C.

Most significant near-term political development for Canada will be selection of the Conservative leader for Canada at the Winnipeg convention beginning Dec. 9. Above are shown some of the leading candidates for the honor, but the convention may spring a surprise in both leadership and policy.

In such matters little differences do not matter. Political parties are not elected on little local squabbles. They are elected or defeated, live or die, on great basic issues like socialism: and when the tariff ceases to be such an issue, when parties are largely agreed on it, some new issue must be discovered.

Last Chance Coming

That is why the present crisis in the Conservative Party is important. The party has a chance now—a last chance—to convince the Canadian people that it is a better party to maintain our system of private initiative than the Liberal Party. It cannot be elected any other way. It cannot survive long any other way.

But here we encounter another problem. This article has been written in pretty crude blacks and whites. Actually, there are never blacks and whites in democracy, only greys Thus we shall not see in Canada in our time any return to the pure, unrestricted private initiative that was described in our old textbooks and never existed in fact. It is not practical politics to attempt to establish such a system suddenly any more than it is practical politics in a country like Canada to establish socialism suddenly. Thus no party opposed to socialism is going to get elected merely on the negative proposition of rejecting all socialist ideas. No party is going to get elected on a policy of sheer reaction.

There is the Conservative Party's opportunity and the gentlemen at Port Hope apparently sensed it. They moved toward the Left. They rejected socialism

It could be argued that the Port Hope platform was contradictory, that it promised some things only obtainable by socialism and yet stood for private initiative. These conflicts probably reflect the hurried atmosphere of a party conference. The main fact is that the young Conservatives want to cease being conservative in its old sense. They want to be progressive. They want to form a party which leads into new reforms rather than a party concerned chiefly with conserving old theories.

Private Initiative Plus Reform

A party which stands for private initiative and yet stands for drastic reform to remove the abuses and diseases of private initiative will have a great future in Canada. It is the only kind of party which can respectably oppose the socialists. Any party which stands simply for the status quo, for the bastard private initiative of monopoly, tariff protection and self-containment which has quaintly been called capitalism in the last 20 years—any such party is doomed before it starts.

Since the Liberal Party has been running Canada, with little interruption, since 1921,

At the height of their political strength, Mackenzie King's Liberals might prove vulnerable to C.C.F. attack, particularly if Conservatives and Liberals split the vote of supporters of private initiative.

it will have to prove, if it is to continue in office, that it has repented many follies and failures, that it stands for something better than it has done up to now. On the other hand, it has the immense advantage of organization, the prestige of long office and the adherence of many extremely able men in and out of the government.

That is as far as the situation can be calculated at the moment. Many politicians refuse to calculate it that far, or to face it. Those who see the C.C.F. as a primary force in the country because it represents a primary idea are told by many old-line politicians that, at all costs, the C.C.F. must be prevented from becoming the official opposition in parliament, because oppositions, in the end, always become governments. Liberal politicians would prefer to have the Conservatives in opposition or to go themselves into opposition rather than to allow the C.C.F. to become the alternative to any government. They seem to imagine that by splitting the anti-socialist vote into two parties, by maintaining a fictitious difference between the two old-line parties, they will thus prevent the C.C.F. from becoming anything but a third and minor group.

Practical Politics

This would be all right from the standpoint of the old-line politician, if it would work. It will not work unless one or other of the two old-line parties moves a long way to the Left. A party moving part of the way toward the C.C.F. might ruin the C.C.F. by attracting a great mass of C.C.F. voters who do not believe in socialism but vote in protest against existing conditions. A Conservative or a Liberal Party prepared to be radical enough might leave no room for the C.C.F. as a major party, but to accomplish this result it would have to accept a large part of the C.C.F. philosophy.

This could occur, and we should watch for signs of it at Winnipeg in December and in the future policies of the King government. But there is no real evidence of it yet.

If no other party makes itself the voice of those forces that stand for the overshadowing, regulating and dominating state, the C.C.F. will be safe in its own niche and political manoeuvres will not prevent it becoming an alternative to a government of private initiative.

Breaking the Bottleneck in Housing

A typical Wartime Home at Peterborough.

As important to war production as labor itself are the houses that Canada provides for its vast new wartime communities. In this, the first of two articles for The Financial Post, Lionel Scott, director of tenant relations for Wartime Housing Ltd., deals with some of the financial, legal and technical problems that have to be faced in providing this vital emergency housing.

By LIONEL SCOTT

When Canada's Fourth Service — the Labor Battalion — rolled up its sleeves and with a deep-throated challenge cried "We'll give you the tools," it created a sudden and unexpected need. In answer to this need, Wartime Housing was born.

The full story of Wartime Housing has yet to be told. Even now it is impossible to tell the story in full, for day by day it grows in scope and significance. There is, however, much to tell.

The abrupt leap of employment figures, resulting from the great impetus of Canada's war industries, created a situation which seriously threatened the success of the war effort. The volumes of new workers recruited from town and countryside swelled the larger centres. Inadequate housing facilities were strained to the breaking point.

Without housing, with no homes for the workers to live in, the machines that make the tools to finish the job stood idle and unmanned. The Government, out of its necessity, created a house-building company.

Developments have been undertaken in 57 communities to date, covering seven provinces. These include large towns such as Halifax, Hamilton and Windsor, Pacific Coast towns like North Vancouver and Prince Rupert, company-towns like Nobel, and some of the developments in Quebec, which are almost entirely new.

In March, 1941, Wartime Housing Ltd. was an idea. Today it has already built or is now building, nearly 14,000 family homes, and some 100 special buildings, including staff houses for single men and women and communal centres such as the big project in Hamilton where some 500 men are housed.

By the time these are all occupied, the gross income of the company will be over $5 million dollars a year, housing over 60,000 people. This will include returns from the staff houses and other buildings.

Remarkable as its achievements in the construction field have been, the actual building of living quarters has been the smallest part of the job.

Primarily, Wartime Housing is engaged upon a plant-staffing operation. The location of these plants varies from heavily populated industrial cities such as Windsor and Hamilton, to entirely new communities where but a few short months ago, virgin forest stood ignorant of man's turmoil and effort.

Take the case of Prince Rupert, 500 miles north by boat from Vancouver, its shipbuilding facilities pressed into service by the dire needs of war. Few men were available and many were needed. This meant bringing in people from outside. They came, in ever-increasing numbers, from all parts of British Columbia, the prairies, and many even from the eastern provinces.

This was no transient town. Most of the houses were full, built to accommodate the people who lived permanently in the community. The expansion was limited, the accommodation quickly absorbed.

Unable to find a place to live, men started to drift away, and labor turnover became an acute and serious problem. Married men, very naturally wishing to bring their families, could find no homes for them, and skilled labor, urgently needed, could neither be induced to come nor kept for long. Homes were needed and homes had to be provided! Staff houses were needed for single men and a cafeteria to ease the strain on limited city cafes.

Building sites have to be acquired, on a nominal rental basis, by outright purchase or annexation. Since only 7 to 7½ houses are built on an acre, some idea of the extent of these sites can be worked out, remembering that projects often run into hundreds of houses. Whenever it is possible, they are chosen where city facilities and improvements are installed. In many cases no such sites are available, or at best are very limited.

Such was the case in Prince Rupert. Blasting through rock and timber across swampy muskeg, home sites were torn out of the virgin land. Roads were built, sewers and water mains laid. First 126 houses, then another 200, then 300 more; and nine staff houses, two dining halls, three bunk

(Continued on page 17, col. 5)

No Shortage From Paper Edict

See Supply Equaling Demand at Permitted Output Level

Provided there are no new demands for manpower, power or materials, the North American newsprint industry will be able to meet all the prospective publishers' needs for 1943. This applies not only to Canada, but to the United States and overseas markets as well.

The supply and demand situation for 1943 is approximately as follows, all figures being in short tons:

SUPPLY	
Canada	3,050,000
United States	950,000
Newfoundland	300,000
Total North America	4,300,000
DISTRIBUTION	
Canada	200,000
United States	3,700,000
Overseas	300,000
Total Demand	4,200,000
Apparent Surplus	100,000

Statistics available on the magazine and periodical paper production or demands do not allow of a similar estimate. But it is reasonable to assume that the same set of conditions apply as in the case of newsprint paper.

By JOHN E. LANGDON

MONTREAL.—Freezing of production of newsprint, magazine and periodical paper, represents a major step in plans to secure closer co-ordination of economic activities between Canada and the United States.

Paper is an ideal test case. One of the largest industrial activities in both countries, it has the great advantage of being highly concentrated.

The successful working out of the principles of curtailment and concentration of manufacturing and distribution in this industry will have a major influence on the next step in the economic plans of the two countries.

Moderate In Tone

Purpose of the new order is to pave the way for such further curtailment of paper production as may be necessary in order to release power, transportation, labor and critical materials to more essential war production.

The restrictions as announced by Administrators Weldon and Jewett, on behalf of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and in the United States by the War Production Board, are not as drastic as had been anticipated in some quarters.

Actually the orders—A454 and 455—are moderate, though there is no assurance that more drastic changes may not be ordered.

Set Basic Production

For the time being the W.P.T.B. and W.P.B. have ruled that no manufacturer of newsprint, magazine or periodical paper can produce more than the monthly average of the period from April to Sept., 1942.

In the case of Canada, this means a curtailment of about 9% from the rate of production prevailing last year.

American manufacturers' production is frozen at approximately 6.1% under last year's average monthly output.

Near Present Level

On the new basis Canadian manufacturers may produce 3,050,000 tons of newsprint paper in 1943, provided there is no change in regulations.

This compares with an estimated output in 1942 of slightly over 3.1 millions and with 3.4 million tons in 1941.

American mills will be allowed to produce 950,000 tons, as compared with an annual average rate of slightly above a million tons in the last three years.

Newfoundland Outside

It is important to note that Newfoundland's two newsprint mills are not affected in so far as production is concerned, but they are definitely concerned with the orders in another manner.

The largest production ever recorded in Newfoundland was 367,885 tons in 1940. In 1940 the two mills turned out 346,968 tons, while production for the current year is not likely to exceed 300,000 tons.

Limit to Inventories

Aside from production the Boards make another important ruling, that no user of newsprint, magazine or periodical paper can have on hand paper exceeding 90 days' supply.

In the case of small paper users who do not carry large supplies, the orders provide that a user may accept delivery of one carload of paper—25 tons—or less, as long as the inventory does not exceed two carloads.

American publishers are accustomed to carry fairly large supplies of newsprint paper. Members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association reported that at the end of August they had on hand 66 days' supply of paper; so that they are still well under the limit on the average.

This matter of supplies is extremely important in preventing any user from accumulating excessive reserves. It also acts as a check on the import of large supplies from Newfoundland, where the two mills are not restricted as to the amount of paper they can produce or ship.

There are exceptional cases where a publisher or printer may at times have to carry more than 90 days' supply of paper. In such cases the administrators or the W.P.B. officials have authority to grant a special dispensation from the over-all ruling.

Equitable Distribution

The major problem facing officials of the W.P.T.B. and the W.P.B. is how to secure distribution of the available tonnage of paper in an equitable manner.

Theoretically it would be possible for certain publishers, with strong financial backing, to improve their competitive position by building up stocks to 90 days' supply and thus prevent competitors from securing even a normal share of paper.

Have Complete Control

The situation has been given very careful consideration and the order issued to the Canadian mills, which is identical with that issued by the W.P.B. to American mills, covers this possible contingency.

"No manufacturer shall, without the approval of the Administrator, fail or neglect to make delivery from time to time to ordered of newsprint paper to the extent that such manufacturer can do so, within the scope of the general limitations on production imposed by this order and on the general basis of substantially equivalent treatment of such manufacturer's customers, to any person to whom such manufacturer has supplied newsprint paper during the calendar year 1942."

A similar provision is incorporated in the order having to do with magazine or periodical paper.

In arriving at the amount of paper that any one manufacturer can make under the new orders, it is provided, in working out the April-September average, that an operator shall not include as part of his production over the base period, any paper made to the order of another manufacturer.

In this way the administrators avoid the overlapping which would be inevitable, especially in the newsprint industry, where the allocation of tonnage from one manufacturer to another has been carried out on a fairly large scale.

The newsprint industry alone has given up nearly 150,000 h.p. of electrical energy to be diverted to war purposes. In addition mill operations on newsprint, magazine and other periodical papers have been staggered and restricted.

There is no assurance at this time, of course, that further curtailment will not be ordered. The diversion of more manpower, hydro power and materials may be necessary.

Confer With Publishers

Along these lines the W.P.T.B. says that "wherever measures of curtailment are likely to involve allocations of materials and supplies to other industries on a sharply reduced basis, it will be the policy of the Board to discuss the effects of such curtailment with the industry affected in order to give the industry opportunity to make orderly adjustment of its affairs to meet the curtailment of supplies.

"In this connection, and before any action is decided upon, representatives of users and consumers of newsprint and magazine paper in Canada will be called into conference to discuss with the Board the best and most orderly methods of putting into effect such reduction of supplies as may be necessary in the national interest."

O.P.A. Wood Pulp Ruling May Reopen Price Issue

Permission to Scott Paper to Pay Higher Prices, Based on Higher Freight Costs, May Strengthen Case for More General Increase

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON.—A special ruling in respect to wood pulp has just been issued here by the Office of Price Administration which may have wider significance to Canadian producers who have been hampered by the U. S. price ceilings.

It permits paper manufacturers to pay more than ceiling prices for wood pulp if they are able to absorb the increased costs. Permission has to be obtained in each case.

The ruling followed the O.P.A. decision authorizing the Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa., manufacturer of towels and toilet tissue, to pay a Canadian producer of groundwood pulp in excess of ceilings. In this case the ceiling for this grade was $46 a ton delivered. Since April 13, 1941, the company has been buying under a contract with the Minas Basin Pulp & Power Co., Hantsport, N.S., at a price of $28.50 plus transportation. With the shift of transportation from water freight and the increase in Canadian freight rates this wood pulp now costs the Scott Company from $49.67 to $53.90 a ton delivered.

Foreign transportation costs, said O.P.A., qualified the company to file for an exception under the woodpulp regulation. However, the order indicates that no wide interpretation of this exception can be countenanced because it specifies that the reason for the exception was ability of the company to absorb the cost increases without raising prices of finished products—and contains a provision preventing the company from using increased costs as grounds for relief from future ceilings that may be placed over finished paper products.

Canadian newsprint manufacturers have protested the price ceilings maintained on their sales in the American market. However, in view of the increased costs in transportation, loss of volume, etc., due to concentration, there may be some reconsideration of their case for higher prices.

See Paper Freeze as Guinea Pig

Ottawa and Washington to Apply Result in Other Industry

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON. — How swiftly Ottawa and Washington push the curtailment and concentration of the paper industry, including newsprint, depends upon the early solution of some difficult problems for which the answers have not yet been found.

The "freezing" of production at the average of the past six months is officially acknowledged to be a preliminary manoeuvre. Actually it does little more than set up the machinery for reduction in production and use. Canadians watching future developments should bear in mind that the paper concentration programme is linked directly to overall realignment of civilian supply now in progress.

The paper industry is the first to be concentrated on a continental basis on a programme that involves actual closing down of productive facilities without possibility for reconversion to war industry. That raises new problems which have not faced authorities here although they have the experience of Britain upon which to base their plans.

Immediately the two most important questions are:

1. To what extent and how are these curtailments to affect the allied trades of printing, stationery and publishing; how are they to affect newspapers and magazines, regarded as essential to the maintenance of morale and communications?

2. What principles are to underlie the programme of compensation for those mills that have been shut down?

War Production Board chairman Donald Nelson has already set up a war advisory committee from the newspaper industry to consider some of the problems arising out of future limitation orders. In the publishing business there must be reduction in the use of metals, and chemicals as well. The appointment of William G. Chandler, general counsel of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, has been anticipated as another step to enlist the support of the newspaper industry itself. Mr. Nelson also has appointed a practical newspaperman of long experience—Donald Sterling, managing editor of the Portland Journal, as his personal adviser on production problems.

Voluntary Approach

So far as possible the voluntary approach on the consumer's end will be followed; with the industry itself asked to recommend the savings necessary to conserve newsprint and manpower. In printing the impact of future orders is likely to be more severe, leading to rationing or allocations of certain grades of stock.

More difficult is the establishment of the principles upon which compensation is to be determined. Here there may be some difference between the policy followed in Canada and the United States. Canada is committed to the policy of "equality of sacrifice" in so far as civilian supply is concerned and will be free to determine her own financial arrangements in respect to the newsprint manufacturers themselves.

Generally speaking in Britain the industry was allowed to work out pooling of profits and technical details with very little governmental interference. Here, however, the problem is more difficult because pooling plans require consideration of price, tax and anti-trust problems.

W. P. B. Plans

The industry will be allowed to take the initiative in these plans, it is indicated—and to outline most of the details. But before they can be approved they will have to be reviewed by a government committee consisting of representatives from the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the U. S. Treasury and the Department of Justice.

The War Production Board has prepared certain concentration studies designed to spot nucleus plants that can be best used to guarantee maximum savings in manpower, electric power and with an eye toward markets and transportation. One out of every fifteen cars now moving on this continent is carrying paper or paper products. This has to be curtailed.

In Canada the legal structure is somewhat simpler for dealing with what is essentially the merging of the newsprint industry into one big producing unit, the profits from which must be pro-rated among the industry. The problem of compensation should therefore be more easily solved in a series of informal conferences within the industry. There is quite a difference in the governmental attitudes toward business in Ottawa and Washington.

Government experts on both sides of the line are agreed upon one thing—that curtailment of the paper industry must be pushed with increasing speed. They see the experience in handling this industry an invaluable guide to further limitations in civilian supply.

Abitibi Gains By Power Cut

Earnings for Nine Months Down 6% But Higher Output Forecast

Reflecting lower tonnage output of newsprint and pulp for sale, Abitibi Power & Paper Co. reports net earnings, before taxes, depreciation and bond interest, at $654,544 in September this year compared with $1.1 million in the same month of 1941. For the first nine months this year there has been a decline of $394,558, or 6%. Sept., 1942, earnings include $118,937 received as premium on U. S. exchange.

For October, G. T. Clarkson, receiver and manager, estimates that newsprint shipments will be about 46,000 tons, up 12,127 tons from September this year and comparing with combined total shipments of newsprint and substitute products of 51,489 tons in October last year.

This increase is stated to include tonnages required to be supplied by Abitibi to offset interruptions of power supplies to other Canadian newsprint mills. Mr. Clarkson adds that this newsprint is being supplied "at rates of recovery yet to be determined."

Monthly Earnings

	1942 $	1941 $
January	1,023,703	476,993
February	803,988	517,915
March	840,567	687,529
April	849,566	695,728
May	569,749	752,858
June	557,920	718,109
July	507,745	775,152
August	575,345	866,139
September	654,544	1,087,262
Nine months	6,183,127	6,577,685

Newsprint Shipments
(Short Tons)

	1942	1941	1940
January	♦49,100	26,141	25,800
February	♦37,264	28,421	23,675
March	39,330	38,196	26,964
April	28,146	34,476	30,798
May	27,950	35,494	48,597
June	26,806	35,384	48,946
July	24,726	36,825	46,168
August	29,208	38,937	38,655
September	33,873	44,299	36,697
October	*46,000	♦51,489	37,210
Ten months	342,403	369,662	363,510

♦Newsprint and substitute products.
*Estimated.

Shipments of Bleached Sulphite
(Short Tons)

	1942	1941	1940
January	8,776	5,464	5,415
February	■9,451	6,401	5,500
March	■11,430	6,537	6,001
April	■11,574	7,043	5,672
May	■10,289	7,350	6,611
June	■9,272	7,220	6,658
July	■8,579	8,144	7,472
August	8,636	▲9,640	7,133
September	8,055	▲12,820	6,268
October	*8,500	13,396	5,152
Ten months	94,562	83,993	61,972

▲Includes substitute products.
■Sulphite and groundwood pulps.
*Estimated.

Symington Resurveys Power Required by War Industries

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—What Canada's all-out war effort will require in the way of additional electrical power in the months immediately ahead is now being studied by H. J. Symington, Dominion Power Controller.

Previous forecasts of requirements have tended to under rather than overestimate needs. This has been particularly true of the power required by subcontractors. The needs of the prime contractors have been plotted with some accuracy, but the overall figure has varied so much from actual requirements that a new survey is considered necessary.

One of the first steps taken in this direction was the Oct. 17 meeting of war contractors in Toronto.

So far the Power Controller has been able to make adjustments so that no industry on war work would suffer from a lack of power. This has been possible largely by the diversion of some 150,000 h.p. of generator capacity from the pulp and paper mills.

The limitation of domestic and commercial use, as well as the cutting off or restriction of power deliveries to non-war industries, is working out satisfactorily.

Requirements Increase

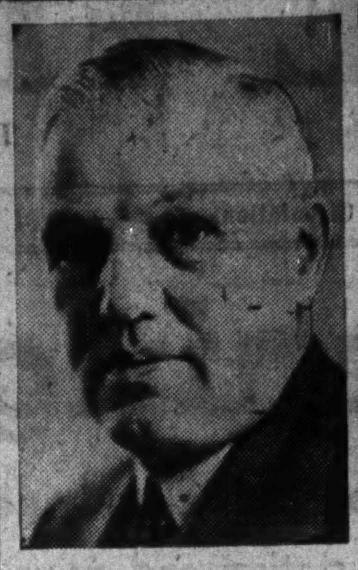
Demand for power from war industries continues strong. Over the next two months the Power Controller will have to find several large blocks of power for the aluminum and other industries.

Prospect of a shortage in Quebec is somewhat eased by the fact that the new Shipshaw development on the Saguenay is being rushed to completion. The first unit is expected to start turning over about the beginning of December. Another unit will follow about two weeks later and at regular periods thereafter until the whole million h.p. development is "on the line."

Progress also is being made with the installation of additional units in the plants of the St. Maurice Power Corp. and Shawinigan Water & Power Co. on the St. Maurice River. Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co. is also carrying out work to step up production.

Ontario Hydro is still carrying on preliminary work in connection with the proposed development on the Upper Ottawa River. Final arrangements have not been made, as there are one or two difficulties to be ironed out. There has been talk of difficulty in securing a priority order for the equipment, but it is understood that this can be secured once plans are finalized.

Penman's—Interest was created in brokerage circles last week when shares of this company were sold at 45 on the Toronto Stock Exchange, when at the same time shares were offered at 37 on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The seller must have been pleased, but what about the buyer?



C.P.R. PROMOTION

E. D. Cotterell has been appointed general manager, eastern lines of Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto. Mr. Cotterell joined the C. P. R. in 1897 as a messenger and since 1933 has been general superintendent of the Alberta district with headquarters at Calgary.

Put Newsprint Under Control

Administrator Moves to Secure Effective Allocation of Tonnage

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newsprint may be manufactured, sold or shipped only under permit as from Nov. 1, according to a ruling issued by Newsprint Administrator R. L. Weldon. This move brings all newsprint operations under direct control.

Significant in the permit form to be issued to manufacturers is that it is subject to settlement at a later date of any compensation arising out of any allocation on tonnage affected on or after Sept. 4, 1942.

Setting Up Pool

Permits are issued on condition that manufacturers shall remit to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp. "such amounts of money in such periods of time as the Newsprint Administrator may hereafter specify."

No particulars are available as yet as to the plan by which compensation will be paid to those companies which, by force of circumstances, will have to transfer tonnage to other mills.

The order is designed to bring about the proper allocation so that the demands of the Canadian, U. S. and overseas markets can be met in an orderly way.

Purchased Wood Pulp Stocks Rise in U. S.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stocks of purchased wood pulp in the United States, as reported to the American Paper & Pulp Assoc. for Oct. 1 showed a moderate increase over Sept. 1. Total stocks amounted to approximately 268,000 tons, an increase of 69,000 tons over the low of 198,000 tons reported on March 1, 1942.

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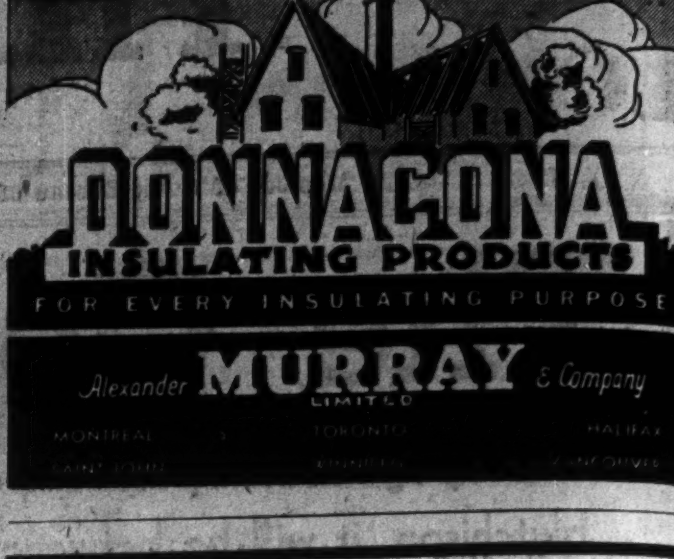
Timber Cruises and Valuations
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER



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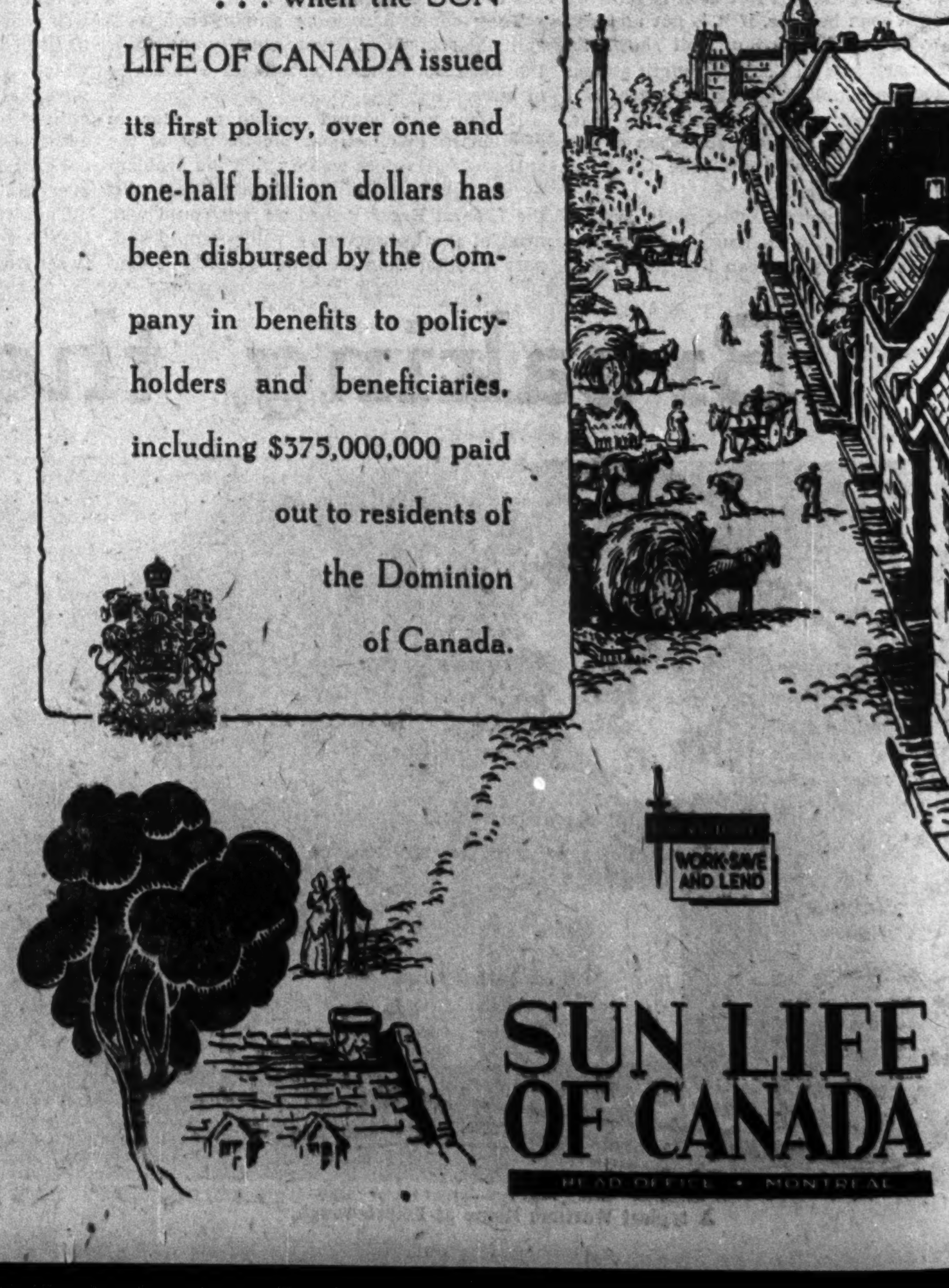

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LONDON CALLING

WRITTEN EACH WEEK EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FINANCIAL POST BY *Adelphi*

LONDON.—The resignation of Mitchell Hepburn as Premier of Ontario has caused keen interest in political circles over here. Mr. Hepburn possesses what is known as a projectible personality, with the result that he is "sensed" here almost as well as if he had been a frequent visitor.

Few political diagnosticians believe that "Mitch" is going to be another Cincinattus and return to the plough. They recall that both Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill changed parties—which reminds me, in passing, of the Chairman of a dinner to Winston Churchill after his return to the Conservatives. Introducing Churchill the chairman said: "I have been a Conservative longer than our distinguished guest but not so often."

Will Mr. Hepburn cross the great divide and become a Conservative? Mr. Mackenzie King, brilliant tactician as he is, cannot go on forever nor does one party remain in power perpetually. The Canadian Federal Conservatives have been looking for a Moses for some time, although it is suspected that there were many in their ranks willing to assume the role. The "Times," in a leading article this week, recalled that Mr. Hepburn campaigned on behalf of Mr. Meighen in that inexplicable by-election which thrust one of the great Empire figures into the political shadows.

Perhaps Viscount Bennett will tell us all about it on his return. In the meantime political circles in London are putting a word in their diaries for six months from now: "Hepburn?"

• • •

Cagney and Cohan

There are two extremely remarkable films in London at the moment and they throw a vivid light on the endless subject of the differences between the British and the American temperaments. That they are both enjoying an enormous success also demonstrates the growing catholicity of the British taste in entertainment and national expression.

One is an American film: "Yankee Doodle Dandy" with James Cagney as the star in a story based upon the life of the actor and composer George M. Cohan. Mr. Cohan made a considerable fortune by selling the Stars and Stripes to a public eager to buy. Beneath the rather tawdry music and the blatant lyrics there was a real understanding of a mighty nation of many racial origins finding its soul and grasping its inheritance of freedom.

The film catches this and reproduces it so well that the huge British crowd at yesterday's production applauded almost constantly during the last scene where Mr. Cagney as the aging composer marches beside the doughboys of 1942 to the tune "Over there" which he wrote for the doughboys of 1917. Before the picture came on, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played and the entire audience stood up.

When I left the theatre it was with the impression of Mr. Cagney's twinkling feet dancing through an endless sequence of Stars and Stripes. Noise, showmanship, glamor, beauty, humor—a completely successful appeal to the unsophisticated emotions.

• • •

"In Which We Serve"

The night before I went to see Noel Coward's film "In Which We Serve." The contrast is almost unbelievable. No one living understands the tricks of the drama better than our middle-aged, youngish Mr. Coward. Laughter and tears are the mere tools of his profession and he can play with them like a juggler. In this film, however, he throws away all the tricks. He sets out to tell the story of a ship—one of the destroyers that went to sea in Sept., 1939, when the British Navy took on the task which five allied Navies had done in the last war.

For five minutes he shows the ship being built and launched without introducing any of the principal actors in the story. Much of the film is taken up with fighting at sea, done with a realism which is completely convincing. There are no real star parts in the film. It is simply the story of a ship and the men who sail in her, and the people that are left at home. Hollywood could not make this film. There would be more entertainment in a Hollywood version, the girls would be prettier, the men more romantic, the settings far more attractive, but it would not have been a film which would hold sailors spellbound with its complete authenticity.

• • •

Churchill The Younger

The law of life is change. To prove that platitude I call your attention once more to Captain Randolph Churchill. Once he was Peck's Bad Boy of British politics. His exuberance, his impudence, his vanity and his thick hide made a total of enemies that a misanthropic old man might envy. He contested unsuccessfully by-elections in which he denounced Baldwin and then Chamberlain. Then, in this war, he was adopted for Preston, a Lancashire Division with two representatives. It is rumored that when he told his father, who had become Prime Minister, Winston remarked benignly: "What a nuisance you will be in the House."

At any rate Randolph became an M.P. and then went out to Egypt as a soldier. Mysteriously he returned on leave, made one or two stormy speeches at Westminster, and went back to the desert. He was treated pretty roughly in Parliament, causing Winston's eyes to blaze with parental affection and fury. After a time he was involved in a motor smash in the desert when two of his companions were killed and he was badly injured.

Back he came to London, made a swift recovery and appeared in civvies in Parliament again. Then about a fortnight ago he made a remarkable speech at a public gathering. He said that the Tory party had too long been controlled by a clique and that it paid too much respect to social connections and vested interests. Pretty good, considering that his father was the leader of the Tory party.

• • •

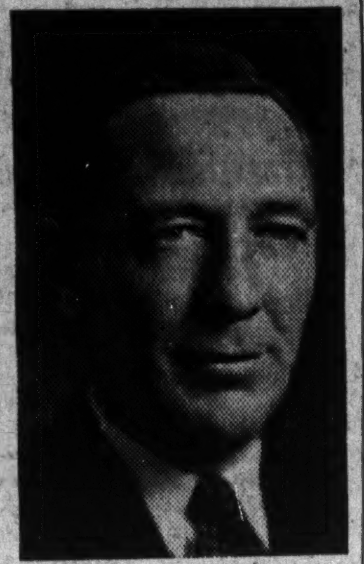
Randolph Triumphant

His fellow member for Preston, Captain Cobb, decided to act. As the senior representative he announced that he would not contest Preston at the next election unless Randolph recanted his heresy. He refused to drive in harness with a colt of such character.

Randolph countered by calling a meeting of the Preston Conservative Association. He told them that he was the true tory not Cobb. He wanted a progressive spirit in the party whereas Cobb wanted to go on outworn lines. Then he asked for a vote of confidence and a resolution demanding Cobb's immediate resignation. He got his vote of confidence but the association would not quite rise to the resolution.

It was, in fact, a triumph for young Churchill which has left Cobb in an extremely difficult situation. I like Cobb. He is a man of fine appearance and genuine dignity, and he lost a leg in the last war, but he is up against a vivid and fearless opponent in the descendant of the great Marlborough. Wisely Randolph has kept back the news that he is leaving shortly to rejoin his regiment in Egypt. That shows that he is learning tactics. I will let you know what happens.

Like everyone else I have gone through the gamut of emotions about Randolph. Now I am beginning to like him. For one thing he never squeals and he has a great sense of fun. I am beginning to believe that he will play a big part in future British politics if he has the good luck to survive the sands of the desert.



NEW DIRECTOR

H. E. Cochran has been elected a director of Canada Trust Co. Mr. Cochran is president of Cochran, Murray & Co., and senior member of Cochran, Murray & Hay, investment dealers. He is widely known in financial circles and is a director of Great West Saddlery Co. and Disher Steel Construction. In addition to these connections Mr. Cochran is an assistant chairman of the National War Finance Committee.

Chartered Banks Close Branches

Under the stress of war and in line with the government's policy of conserving manpower for war services the Canadian chartered banks continue closing branches.

The latest issue of the Bank Directory for Canada shows 33 branch banks closed with three new ones opened, a net decline of 30. The branches closed included 10 at Montreal, nine in Toronto, three in Vancouver and one in Winnipeg. Total number of branches in Canada on Sept. 30 are reported at 3,194 against 3,299 at the beginning of the year, a decline of 105.

Your Investments

What We Do:	What We Don't Do:
1. Give information on Canadian securities to Financial Post subscribers.	1. Answer enquiries of non-subscribers.
2. Publish anonymously letters of general interest.	2. Answer enquiries on foreign securities.
3. Supply facts rather than opinions.	3. Reply by telephone or telegraph.
	4. Select list of securities; express opinions; or make forecasts.

Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

Industrial Acceptance

I am holding some of the debentures of Industrial Acceptance Corp. and would like to know if the interest is certain in view of the decline in automobile financing.

The lack of new automobile financing naturally has a strong bearing on earnings of Industrial Acceptance Corp. However, the management, anticipating the change brought about by wartime conditions, has gone into the personal loan field with, we understand, a very fair degree of success. There is reason to expect that earnings of the company, at least for the duration, will be on a lower basis than in prewar days, but, at the same time, it is understood that net income will be sufficient to permit meeting full obligations in respect to the debentures.

Winnipeg Electric

Will you be good enough to let me have a report on Winnipeg Electric Co.? I hold some of the bonds and am interested in the continuity of interest payments.

Winnipeg Electric's reorganization of a few years ago re-established the company's financial position, but debt charges are still fairly heavy. However, the company has managed to effect a considerable improvement in its finances since the reorganization and there is no particular reason to doubt the ability of the company to maintain interest payments.

Building Products

Will you please let me know the working capital of Building Products Ltd.? Also can you tell me if the dividend is likely to be maintained for the duration?

Building Products Ltd. at the end of last year had working capital of $1,764,904. This was equivalent to roughly $3.70 a share on the outstanding common stock. The company has an exceptionally strong financial position and should be able to cope with problems arising out of the war. In so far as earnings are concerned, profits have held up exceptionally well. There have been times when management expected a falling off in revenues, but the continued large-scale building by the Dominion Government on behalf of the armed services, as well as for industry, has resulted in the maintenance of profits.

Last year the company paid 80 cents a share, as against earnings of 98 cents a share. In view of the increased taxation no increase in dividends is expected.

Windsor, Ont.

How are bonds of the city of Windsor, Ont., viewed from the investment standpoint?

Affairs of the city of Windsor have progressed since its reorganization and the municipality's obligations are generally fairly well regarded in bond trading circles.

In 1941 Windsor had a current revenue of $5.1 millions and current expenditures of $4.9 millions, leaving a current surplus of approximately $200,000. Tax collections during 1941 were at a high percentage of the total levy. The city has no floating debt or bank loans and its total bonded debt at the end of 1941 amounted to just under $32 millions against which there were sinking funds on hand of $2.6 millions.

Imperial Oil

How do you view prospects for Imperial Oil Ltd. from the investment standpoint?

Prospects for Imperial Oil Ltd. are difficult to determine at the moment due to wartime conditions. Rationing of gasoline for civilian consumption is making serious inroads into retail selling organization and volume, while difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of crude oil for its refineries is also an important factor. There seems little chance that these conditions will change materially while the war lasts, but what effect they will have on earning power of the company is very difficult to guess at this time. It seems unlikely, however, that earnings will be able to show any gains.

This company has an important interest in the production of synthetic rubber in Canada through its contribution of materials and technical assistance. This new outlet for petroleum products might conceivably become of considerable importance. Imperial Oil is Canada's largest unit in the refining and distribution of petroleum products and has important interests in the production of crude oil both in Canada and in South America.

"My National Life Policy Means Protection"

—says Hon. Onésime Gagnon

Hon. J. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., K.C., M.L.A. Senior Member, Firm of Gagnon, Debilly, Prévost & Home, Barristers, Quebec, P.Q. Batonnier Bar of Quebec, 1937-38; Doctor at Law Honoris Causa, Laval Univ., 1939. Pres., Canadian Club of Quebec, 1931 to 1935; Vice-Pres., Assn. of Canadian Clubs, 1934.

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New Books . . .

Mr. Chamberlin on Canada

CANADA, TODAY AND TOMORROW. By William Henry Chamberlin. Little, Brown & Co., $3.75.

Mr. Chamberlin writes of Canada as a house divided. In time of peace, he says, the schism between the French-speaking and the English-speaking population is kept within manageable proportions. But in wartime it stands out in full relief in the atmosphere of passion and bitterness and recrimination which war often engenders. Much of Mr. Chamberlin's new full length study of Canada is devoted to a naked analysis of the relations of the French and English in Canada. He sees no easy patent solution for this racial schism. It is, he thinks, the most serious obstacle to the realization of a full sense of Canadian nationhood. There can be, he fears, no final satisfactory solution unless a world order is established which assures Canada against the danger of being drawn into foreign wars. Mr. Chamberlin urges more exchanges of visits between Quebec and other parts of Canada; a strengthening of the French-Canadian educational system along the lines of scientific, commercial and vocational training and anything that would give French-Canadians more familiarity with the English-Canadian ways of life, and vice versa.

No French Republic

Mr. Chamberlin's excellent survey of French and English relationships in Canada is fair but not optimistic. Yet he does not fall into the error so many American writers have made of assuming that Canada is going to break up because of its duality. He dismisses as unlikely ever to be carried out the proposals of extreme nationalists in Quebec for a French-speaking republic on the St. Lawrence.

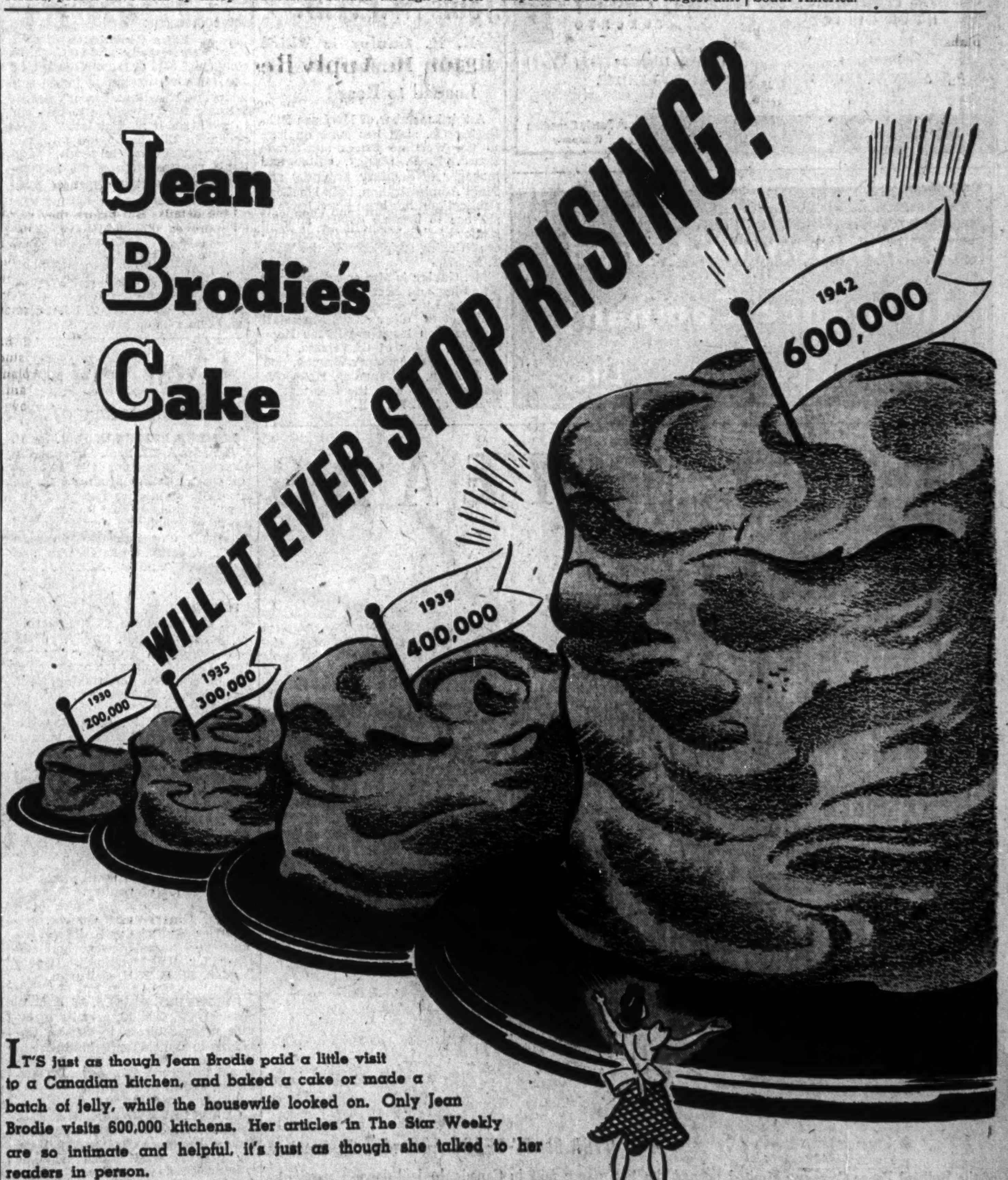
He shrewdly estimates the strength as well as the limitations of the power of the Church. Contrary to views held widely in English Canada, Cardinal Villeneuve and the hierarchy have not supreme power over their people in their political thinking. They recognize the limits of their influence, which is why they have moved cautiously at a time when they would have liked to have gone all out for total war. Mr. Chamberlin has also escaped the trap of believing that French - Canadian nationalism is "fascist." It may have given support to Petain, Franco and even Mussolini. The province may be a stronghold of conservative clericalism. But the Roman Catholic Church existed before fascism and will exist long after fascism is forgotten. Quebec, he is certain, definitely is not fascist.

Equally interesting are Mr. Chamberlin's views on what the war is doing to Canada's economic relationships with Britain and the United States. He refers to the serious paradox that our participation in the war, our second great demonstration of loyalty to England within a generation, has drawn Canada away from England and integrated Canadian industry and finance more closely with the United States; fusing Canada with the United States, to a considerable extent, in a single co-ordinated North American economy. He does not rule out the British connection as a factor in Canada's future, but sees us working much more closely with the United States. This seems a sober enough appraisal of the facts.

Economic Dependence

Mr. Chamberlin realizes that Canada's economic prosperity is contingent upon factors largely beyond our control. He says that Canada, because it is so close to the United States and so close to Britain, would be an excellent cornerstone for a new and sounder world economy. This means to him that American and Canadian statesmen and economists have to start at once to discuss re-arrangements which would make for balanced two-way trade between the two countries after the war. Later Canada must continue its natural function of interpreting England to America and America to England.

Mr. Chamberlin was for many years The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Russia and wrote some of the finest books to come out of that country. They were fair, honest, unemotional and non-propagandist. Canada has been fortunate to have him spend so many months studying our nation, a study that has resulted in this remarkably shrewd analysis of our position in the world. Mr. Chamberlin informed himself well before beginning to write. He brings to bear upon his subject a balanced and keen judgment. There are some minor errors, such things as references to our "Ministry of Information," to the "Rt. Hon." J. L. Ralston, to W. C. "Clarke," to the Canadian "National" Broadcasting Corporation, to "A." Mitchell Hepburn and to the "School" of Seven. But Mr. Chamberlin's errors are all minor. On really important matters his appraisal is abundantly truthful and accurate.



It's just as though Jean Brodie paid a little visit to a Canadian kitchen, and baked a cake or made a batch of jelly, while the housewife looked on. Only Jean Brodie visits 600,000 kitchens. Her articles in The Star Weekly are so intimate and helpful, it's just as though she talked to her readers in person.

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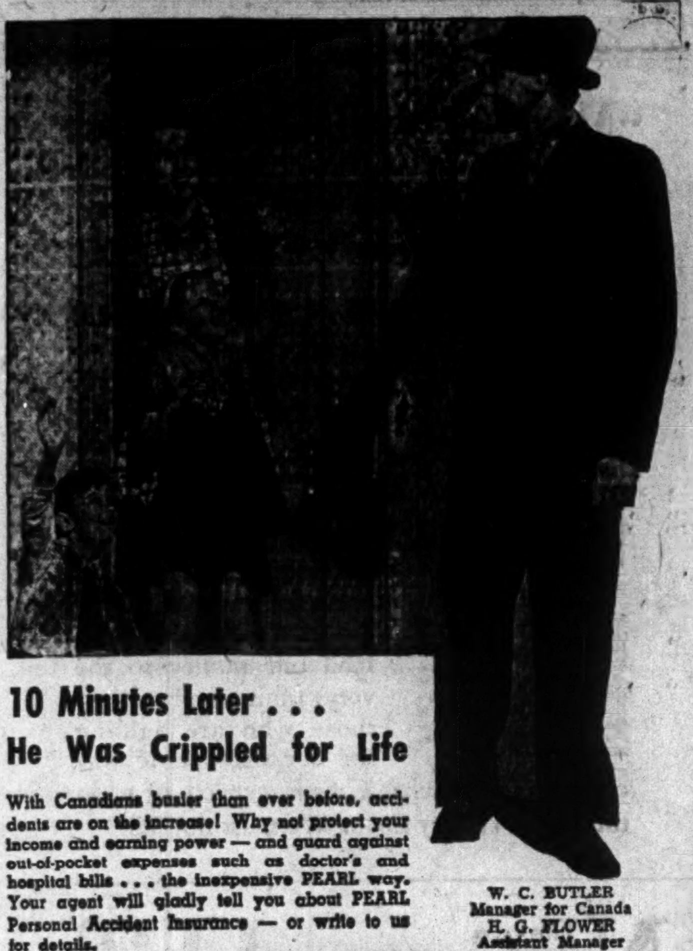

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Dishonesty on the Increase?

Demand for Fidelity Insurance Grows

Cash shortages and defalcations among cashiers and others responsible for their employers' money are showing a tendency to increase, a survey by The Financial Post reveals. As usual in such matters, reports from business executives vary. Some declare the situation is normal, but many others say there has been a noticeable increase.

This condition is reflected in insurance circles in expansion of the number of claims being made on the companies under fidelity policies, and a substantial increase in the demand for fidelity insurance.

In Smaller Businesses

In many cases the difficulty does not seem to be so much with regularly appointed cashiers in large concerns as in smaller businesses where the appointment is more or less of a temporary nature and less care is taken with the appointment.

In other cases shortages of cash are attributed not so much to dishonesty as to inexperience or carelessness.

Cases of this are to be found especially in stores where clerks take the money from the customer, and instead of putting it through a cashier put the cash in the cash register themselves. One executive told The Post that his firm had had a number of cases where green employees either forgot to register a sale altogether or else registered the wrong amount.

Inexperienced Clerk

For instance, he said take a customer offering say a $5 bill for a purchase worth say 50 cents or $1. An inexperienced clerk quite frequently makes the mistake of ringing up a $5 sale in such cases, puts the $5 bill in the till and gives the customer the correct change. In instances like this, there is no dishonesty. This executive said his firm often had as many overages as deficiencies at the end of the month making them about even.

C.O.D. Orders

Another source of trouble is clerks delivering C.O.D. orders. Here there has been a substantial increases in shortages, it appears.

Clerks making deliveries late in the afternoon in small businesses sometimes don't return to the store for a check-up that night. During the evening they may be short of ready cash for their own purposes and use their employer's funds. The result is a cash shortage the next morning. In larger places delivery clerks usually report in at night and must either account for the goods they took out or the cash received. In this type of business shortages on delivery accounts are not frequent.

Cashiers of Long Standing

Among cashiers of long standing there seems to be little change in the situation. These individuals are usually carefully selected and less likely to err. When they do, an insurance man stated, it is more difficult to discover the defalcation because it is covered up so well. Sometimes shortages of this kind do not come to light for years.

One reason for the increased defalcations is that executives nowadays haven't the time to supervise their cashiers adequately. Lacking this supervision a dishonest cashier has more chance of getting away with money that doesn't belong to him.

Parents' Supervision

Absence of parents from home on war work is an important factor contributing to juvenile delinquency and dishonesty in business.

Even in the case of experienced help, bad records may be hidden for a time. Sometimes the application for insurance brings up records held by the insurance company. This may be the first information the employer gets of previous dishonesty of a man.

Shoplifting Increases

Among some large chain and department stores executives are not worried so much about the dishonesty of their own employees as that of customers. Shoplifting is on the increase, it is stated. A surprising thing is that the people doing the shoplifting are not poor but are often in receipt of good incomes. This condition was common in the last war and apparently history is repeating itself.

ELECTED DIRECTOR

S. J. Hungerford, former president and chairman of the Canadian National Railways, who has been elected a director of Canadian Bronze Co.

Heating Expert Joins W.P.T.B.

E. R. Gauley is Third Staff Member to Be Loaned to Board

A third member of MacLean Publishing Co. staff has gone on loan to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. E. R. Gauley, editor and manager of Sanitary Engineer and Plant Administration, both MacLean publications, has been given leave of absence to become deputy administrator of plumbing, heating and air-conditioning supplies with the W. P. T. B.

Mr. Gauley is also co-ordinator of plumbing and heating for Wartime Housing Ltd.

The two other MacLean staff members on leave are Byrne Hope Sanders, editor of Chatelaine, now director of Consumer's Branch, and S. J. Allin, of Canadian Homes & Gardens, now with the Information Branch of W. P. T. B.

Says C.U.A. Agency Plan On Voluntary Basis

The plan under which fire insurance agents are required to place a certain percentage of their business with tariff companies in order to be entitled to the services of the Canadian Underwriters Association is a voluntary one, Robert Lynch Stailing told the Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents Association recently.

It was a compromise plan evolved from many proposals by agents and companies he stated, and as well as being voluntary was personal and individual.

Mr. Stailing is manager for Canada of the Sun Insurance Office.

Under the plan agents desirous of using the C. U. A. services are asked to subscribe to the Agency Registration Form adopted by the Association. This form classifies them in three divisions:

Extra Commission

1. Those already giving C. U. A. companies 50% or more of their total fire business, excluding farms, and undertaking within three years to increase the percentage to 75% and to maintain it at that level. These agents in this group are to retain tariff services and to receive additional remuneration of 5% in commissions on certain types of business.

2. Those giving the C. U. A. companies 35% or more of their fire business excluding farms, and working up in three years to at least 50% which level they will maintain. These agents will also retain C. U. A. services and supplies.

3. Agents giving the C. U. A. companies less than 35% of their fire business. These may retain tariff supplies and materials only till July 31, 1943, unless by that time they qualify for either of the other two classes.

Mr. Stailing declared that under the plan the agents classify themselves.

It provides that on complaint of an agent or a company the classification of any agent may be investigated. Provision has been made for an independent audit, all information obtained to be kept confidential. Mr. Stailing emphasized that the only interest of the C. U. A. was the percentage of business placed with the tariff companies. So far, he explained, out of 2,520 eligible agents, 596 had registered in class 1, 39 in class 2 and 32 in class 3. The plan he declared does not debar an agent from writing non-tariff insurance but obligates him to give only a certain percentage of support to the tariff companies.

Plea for Co-operation

The future of tariff insurance depends on the co-operation of the agents and the preservation of the agency system on the support the agents give the tariff principle he declared.

Non-tariff companies, he believed, are as vitally interested as the tariff companies in preserving and continuing the development of stock company insurance. He invited the non-tariff companies to join the C. U. A., so that all stock companies might co-operate. He said the non-tariff rates in many cases are now as high or higher than tariff rates thereby clearing the path for non-tariff membership in the Association.

RATIONING CHIEF

L. B. Unwin, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been appointed Administrator of Consumer Rationing by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Rulings from Ottawa

LUMBER PRICES IN B. C. W. P. T. B. order A-412, Sept. 14, schedules maximum prices for any lumber, shingles or lathes produced in the mountain or interior region of British Columbia and sold by manufacturers or wholesale dealers to retail dealers or industrial users in B. C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Timber Adm. A. S. Nicholson.

* * *

PIG IRON. M. & S. order S.C. 21, Sept. 22. Without a written permit no person may sell, supply, purchase, acquire or consume any pig iron. The order does not apply to the use of pig iron for making steel. Steel Con., F. B. Kilbourn.

* * *

PEAT MOSS. W. P. T. B. order A-148, Oct. 5, regulates the uses of peat moss gathered and baled under contract with the B. C. Government for Basic Magnesium Inc., and establishes maximum prices. Adm. of Non-ferrous Metals, G. C. Bateman.

* * *

POULTRY PRICES. W. P. T. B. order 197, Oct. 6, establishes maximum wholesale and retail prices for various kinds of poultry. There is one price schedule for British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, another for Manitoba and Alberta, another for Saskatchewan, and another for the Maritimes. Donald Gordon, W. P. T. B. chairman.

* * *

FURNITURE PRICES. W. P. T. B. order A-432, Oct. 13, permits furniture manufacturers in British Columbia to make a limited increase in their maximum prices. This increase is not to exceed 6%. Adm. of Furniture, James E. Ferguson.

* * *

GLASS CONTAINERS. W. P. T. B. order A-441, Oct. 14, sets out a schedule of the types of glass containers for packing food which may be manufactured after Dec. 31. This does not affect containers for food to be canned or preserved in the home. Adm. of Glass, H. R. Harrison.

* * *

RAYON PRINT GOODS. W. P. T. B. order A-439, Oct. 16. Rayon patterns for the 1943 spring season are restricted to 75% of the number of patterns engraved for the 1942 spring season. Patterns must not require the use of more than four rollers or four screens, except in the case of screened prints printed on white ground, when five screens may be used. Adm. of Rayon, S. G. Dixon.

* * *

HAIR PINS. W. P. T. B. order A-444, Oct. 16. No person shall produce any metal hair pins or bobby pins of a length greater than two inches. Manufacturers of such pins must restrict their use of metal to 30% of what they used in the calendar year 1941, and must not accumulate at one time material for more than 90 days of production at the rate permitted. Adm. of Fabricated Steel, H. H. Foreman.

* * *

MEN'S COTTON APPAREL. W. P. T. B. order A-438, Oct. 16, specifies the type of washable cotton apparel which may be manufactured for men, and makes restrictions which simplify the various garments so as to cut production costs and save material. Adm. of Work Clothing, A. Bradshaw.

* * *

DEHYDRATED APPLES. W. P. T. B. order A-445, Oct. 19, establishes the maximum prices at which a manufacturer may sell evaporated or dehydrated apples of various grades. Foods Adm., J. G. Taggart.

* * *

SEEDS. W. P. T. B. order A-446, Oct. 20, establishes maximum prices for a wide variety of seeds, including vegetable seeds, field and lawn seeds, and seed grains, as well as field beans and corn. Seeds Adm., Nelson Young.

* * *

FUEL WOOD. — W.P.T.B. Fuelwood orders, 47 and 48, Oct. 20, fixed maximum prices for dry fuelwood in Kenora, Ont., and in Manitoba. Coal Adm., J. McG. Stewart.

* * *

SEGREGATION OF SCRAP METAL. M. & S. order M.C. 29, Oct. 21. Persons engaged in manufacturing products from certain metals must segregate all resulting scrap and label it according to the analysis of the metal or alloy from which it derived. Metals the order applies to are bronze containing tin, silicon bronze, brass mill and wrought copper-base alloys, yellow brass, nickel silver, cupro nickel, aluminum bronze, manganese bronze. Metals Con., G. C. Bateman.

* * *

TIN - CONTAINING NON-FERROUS INGOTS FOR CASTINGS. M. & S. order M.C. 28, Oct. 21, specifies the types of ingredients it is permissible to use for different kinds of castings, and the proportion of each. Metals Con., G. C. Bateman.

* * *

CARNAUBA WAX. W. P. T. B. order A-448, Oct. 22. The maximum quantity of carnauba wax (palm wax) that may be used in the manufacture of wax polish shall be 5% by weight of the finished product. In the case of shoe polish, it shall be 4%. Phyllis G. Turner, Adm. of Oils and Fats.

* * *

MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS. W. P. T. B. order A-405, Oct. 22, limits to 30 days the period during which a wholesaler or retailer may return to a manufacturer any garments which have been shipped to order or specifications. J. D. C. Forsyth, Adm. of Men's and Boys' Furnishings.

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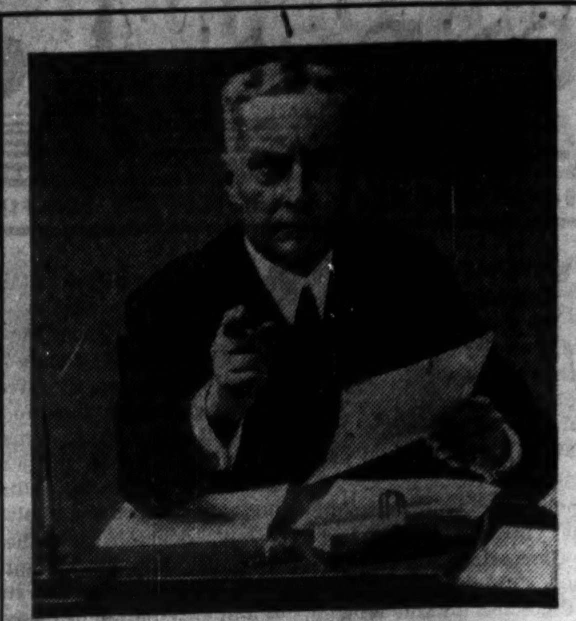

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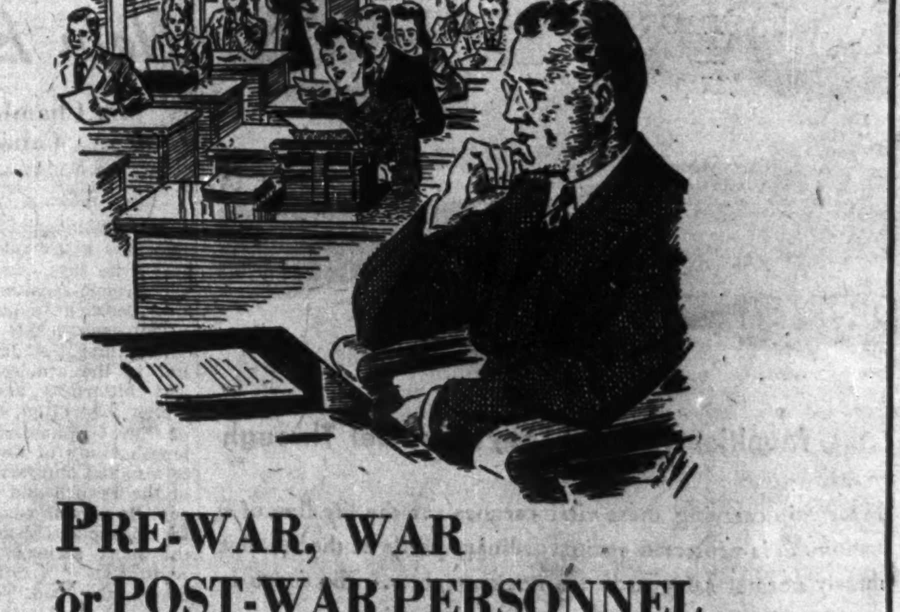

PRE-WAR, WAR or POST-WAR PERSONNEL

Under the free movement of pre-war times or the restrictions of wartime selective service, or under the yet unknown conditions of post-war employment, personnel stabilization will always be a vital factor in successful business operation.

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Bank Deposits Increase Sharply

Savings Near Record High Just Before Loan Drive

Savings deposits in the chartered banks in Canada on Sept. 30 totalled $1,748.2 millions according to the regular monthly return of the chartered banks to the minister of finance as at that date. This was an increase of $48.6 millions from the previous month and only slightly below the high record figure of $1,750.4 millions reached on Jan. 31, 1940. In the intervening 32 months, Canadians invested approximately $2.5 billions in war and Victory loans.

As the same upward trend in deposits is understood to have been maintained in the first weeks of October it is believed when the current Victory loan campaign started on Oct. 19, the total savings deposits set a new high record for Canada.

Demand deposits during the month under review continued the upward trend that has been in evidence for months past. The total on Sept. 30 was over $1.5 billion up $103.9 millions from the previous month and $416.4 millions higher than a year ago, and a new high record.

Accordingly total public deposits in Canada at $3.2 billions were up $152.6 millions for the month and $609 millions on the year. Dominion government deposits were up slightly on the month, but lower on the year. Deposits of the provincial governments were higher in both comparisons.

While deposits have been increasing, loans in Canada have been declining. Current loans in Canada were down $10 millions from the previous month and $165 millions below last year's figure. Call loans in Canada were up slightly on the month but lower than a year ago. The decline in current loans is attributed to the same factors as those responsible for the rise in deposits, increased cash resources of individuals and firms which have not only made it unnecessary for many to borrow but have enabled them to pay off loans already outstanding.

It is understood that since the beginning of October, there has been an increase in current loans due to the movement of the crops and this trend may be continued for some time. A factor which will also affect loans in late October and November is the Victory loan as large purchases on the installment plan will be financed by borrowing from the banks.

Provincial borrowings in September were a little higher than in August but the general trend of provincial loans has been declining steadily for many months now. Likewise municipal borrowing has been shrinking steadily. These loans at Sept. 30 totalled $67.6 millions.

The other outlet for bank assets, investments, has been showing steady expansion. The total at the end of the month under review was 2.3 billions well above the levels of the previous month and last year.

The increase in investments which pay a relatively low rate of interest and the decline in loans is expected to restrict bank earnings to some extent in the current year.

The cash position of the banks continued strong, cash on hand and on deposit in the Bank of Canada being well above the level of the previous month and last year.

Comparative figures follow:

Use of Bank Credits
(In Millions of Dollars)

	September 1942	August 1942	Change	September 1941	Change
Loans	1,076.8	1,087.7	—10.9	1,273.5	—196.7
Investments	2,339.9	2,191.9	+148.0	1,695.7	+644.2
Total	3,416.7	3,279.6	+137.1	2,969.2	+447.5
Deposits	3,275.0	3,122.4	+152.6	2,665.5	+609.5
Credit index*	30.6%	32.4%	—1.8%	44.2%	—13.6%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS

	September 1942	August 1942	Change	September 1941	Change
	$	$	$	$	$
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	6,909,869	7,197,623	—287,754	6,568,160	+341,709
Bk. of Can. notes	112,638,975	99,844,750	+12,794,225	94,056,632	+18,582,343
Bk. of Can. depos.	246,016,681	225,453,662	+20,563,019	207,461,132	+38,555,549
Bank's cash	365,565,525	332,496,035	+33,069,490	308,085,924	+57,479,601
Other banks' notes	2,287,201	2,483,457	—196,256	3,256,567	—969,366
Gold, sub. coin abd.	2,838,117	2,791,107	+47,010	3,089,578	—251,461
Foreign banks	186,708,064	187,800,423	—1,092,359	200,123,650	—13,415,586
Foreign currency	41,886,238	43,331,274	—1,445,036	33,905,180	+7,981,058
Gov. sec. short term	1,272,523,467	1,069,487,266	+203,036,201	831,754,268	+440,769,199
Do., long term	784,836,749	829,610,562	—44,773,813	623,144,319	+161,692,430
Call loans abroad	57,608,257	55,024,713	+2,583,544	47,376,058	+10,232,199
	2,714,253,618	2,523,024,837	+191,228,781	2,050,735,544	+663,518,074
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	73,361,264	77,982,005	—4,620,741	74,599,584	—11,238,320
Public secs.♦	123,779,312	128,664,447	—4,885,135	65,696,328	+58,082,984
Other secs.	85,389,398	86,202,214	—812,816	90,539,854	—5,150,456
Can. call loans	26,561,296	24,213,242	+2,348,054	36,313,422	—9,752,126
Current loans	978,147,745	988,336,320	—10,188,575	1,143,203,420	—165,055,675
Loans abroad	115,557,831	114,707,802	+850,029	132,153,688	—16,595,857
Prov. loans	4,503,001	4,248,946	+254,055	10,691,446	—6,188,445
Mun. loans	67,639,239	70,894,102	—3,254,863	83,325,030	—15,685,791
	1,474,939,086	1,495,249,078	—20,309,992	1,646,522,772	—171,583,686
Other Assets					
Non-current loans	4,079,664	4,131,586	—51,922	5,285,361	—1,205,697
Real estate	5,952,242	5,978,254	—26,012	6,690,739	—738,497
Mortgages	3,413,382	3,479,486	—66,104	3,550,775	—137,393
Premises	69,213,969	69,436,395	—222,426	70,337,167	—1,123,198
Letters of credit	105,842,248	110,143,148	—4,300,900	104,096,726	+1,745,522
Loans to comp.	10,964,267	11,020,598	—56,331	10,906,253	+58,014
Other assets	2,011,968	1,820,489	+191,479	2,133,864	—126,896
	201,477,740	206,009,956	—4,532,216	203,005,885	—1,528,145
Total	4,390,670,444	4,224,283,871	+166,386,573	3,900,264,201	+490,406,243
Note circ. dep.	4,019,627	4,016,842	+2,785	4,482,528	—462,901
Int. bank bal.	166,584,595	161,681,792	+4,902,803	148,684,147	+17,900,448
Gross	4,561,274,666	4,389,982,505	+171,292,161	4,053,430,876	+507,843,790

LIABILITIES

	September 1942	August 1942	Change	September 1941	Change
To the Public					
Circulation	71,296,144	73,421,465	—2,125,321	82,024,348	—10,728,204
Dom. Govt.	94,914,968	89,734,041	+5,180,927	316,501,831	—221,586,863
Prov. Govt.	116,215,886	98,890,921	+17,324,965	54,895,963	+61,319,923
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,526,786,001	1,422,882,659	+103,903,342	1,110,338,832	+416,447,169
Savings dep.	1,748,248,134	1,699,553,037	+48,695,097	1,555,152,222	+193,095,912
Total	3,275,034,135	3,122,435,696	+152,598,439	2,665,491,054	+609,543,081
Foreign dep.	517,971,119	514,733,592	+3,237,527	457,742,625	+60,228,494
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
United Kingdom	25,421,898	25,727,197	—305,299	20,250,665	+5,171,233
Foreign	33,552,816	34,192,581	—639,765	30,027,540	+3,525,276
Letters of credit	105,842,248	110,143,148	—4,300,900	104,096,726	+1,745,522
Other liabs.	5,179,685	5,229,671	—49,986	5,765,819	—586,134
Total pub. liabs.	4,245,428,899	4,074,508,312	+170,920,587	3,736,796,571	+508,632,328
Due bet. banks	11,477,259	12,070,399	—593,140	12,661,360	—1,184,101
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,281,626	2,285,401	—1,003,775	1,493,071	—211,445
Reserve	134,750,000	134,750,000	....	133,750,000	+1,000,000
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	4,538,437,784	4,369,114,112	+169,323,672	4,030,201,002	+508,236,782

♦Other than Canadian.

Increase Seen In Note Issue

Expansion in the note issue of the Bank of Canada evident for many months has been accelerated recently by the crop movement, a seasonal development. In the statement for the week ended Oct. 28, circulation is shown at $654.2 millions, up about $5.1 millions from the previous week. Deposits of the chartered banks with the Bank of Canada were up substantially, as well as miscellaneous deposits, while those of the Dominion Government were down.

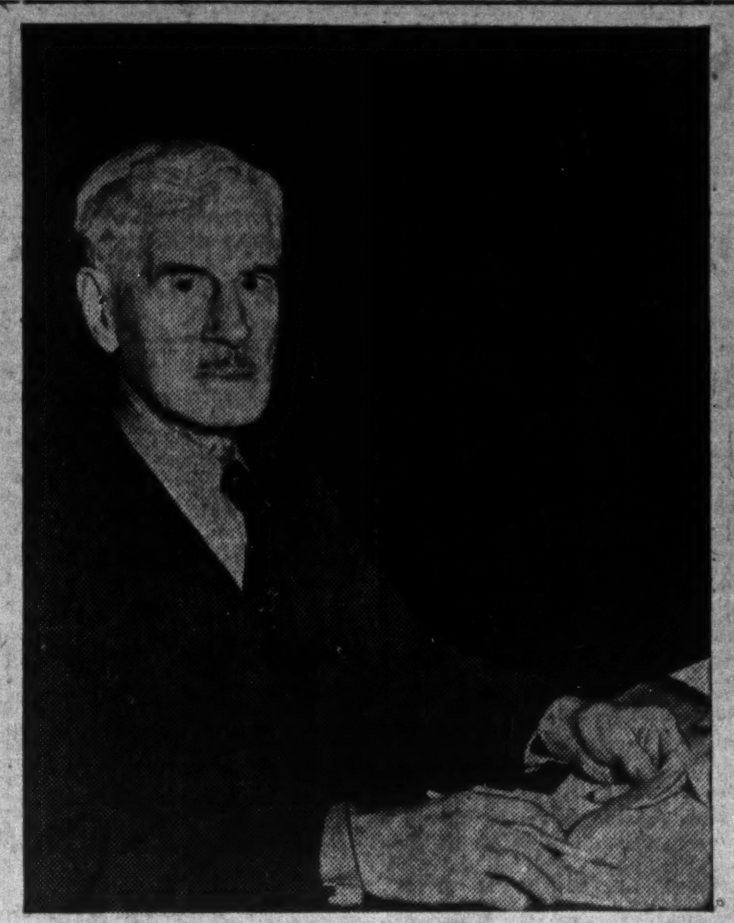
	Oct. 28 1942	Oct. 21 1942
Liabilities	$	$
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	654,293,861	649,173,867
Rest fund	5,585,705	5,585,705
Deposits: Dom.	30,433,967	42,595,018
Banks	268,528,414	239,384,570
Other	17,473,052	9,412,285
Total deposits	316,435,433	291,391,873
All other	12,756,338	16,141,267
Total liabs.	994,071,337	967,292,712
Assets		
In Sterling & U. S.	1,243,012	798,013
Subsid. coin	113,875	104,482
Advances	500,000	......
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	771,617,325	760,139,057
Other Dom. gov.	198,338,319	193,456,454
Total invests.	969,955,644	953,595,511
Premises	2,187,511	2,187,093
All other assets	20,071,294	10,607,613
Total assets	994,071,336	967,292,712

Monthly Bank Clearings

	—October— 1942	1941
	$	$
Halifax	17,774,993	16,305,961
Saint John	11,479,393	10,566,150
Moncton	5,215,338	5,206,184
Sherbrooke	5,103,240	4,697,240
Qubeec	27,360,477	25,067,986
Montreal	626,850,459	584,300,423
Ottawa	392,651,787	198,774,489
Kingston	3,781,604	3,576,701
Peterborough	3,985,600	3,567,687
Toronto	658,578,359	623,089,495
Hamilton	35,068,860	33,313,789
St. Catharines	6,608,834	6,076,209
Kitchener	5,755,586	5,877,248
Brantford	5,036,396	5,081,944
London	13,109,345	13,132,300
Chatham	3,230,470	2,864,570
Windsor	22,836,828	15,754,485
Sarnia	2,408,689	2,187,280
Sudbury	5,026,085	5,070,435
Winnipeg	261,048,541	275,153,606
Brandon	2,702,826	2,227,062
Regina	32,652,218	27,679,775
Moose Jaw	4,472,989	3,920,488
Saskatoon	9,089,336	8,257,932
Prince Albert	2,611,726	2,475,001
Edmonton	30,464,191	24,633,018
Calgary	41,123,291	33,317,350
Lethbridge	3,793,657	3,197,871
New Westminster	4,822,818	4,233,936
Vancouver	119,212,523	99,031,629
Victoria	9,375,448	9,047,730

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Oct. 29 1942	Change Year ago	Oct. 22 1942
	$	%	$
Halifax	3,814,783	+8.4	4,472,841
Saint John	2,647,614	+1.8	2,596,403
Moncton	1,145,134	—2.1	1,247,638
Sherbrooke	1,130,808	+38.5	1,106,417
Quebec	5,519,907	+6.4	6,975,236
Montreal	120,641,854	+15.2	150,405,041
Ottawa	94,068,901	+141.3	73,808,966
Kingston	753,323	+8.1	954,837
Peterborough	838,725	+18.8	959,188
Toronto	134,175,160	+5.1	184,134,292
Hamilton	7,626,464	—2.8	10,056,978
St. Catharines	1,635,424	+13.4	1,384,404
Kitchener	1,222,859	—5.8	1,325,526
Brantford	1,102,185	+5.5	1,216,072
London	2,656,572	+11.1	3,246,005
Chatham	758,337	+33.6	726,551
Windsor	5,198,627	+38.7	8,157,191
Sarnia	485,973	+10.1	558,759
Sudbury	1,184,133	—4.5	1,121,569
Fort William	1,034,874	+14.6	1,217,344
Winnipeg	60,422,560	+7.0	67,126,331
Brandon	573,185	+52.8	715,262
Regina	9,276,821	+54.2	11,550,951
Moose Jaw	1,000,467	+32.6	1,088,315
Saskatoon	1,962,233	+21.2	2,229,369
Prince Albert	569,087	+9.2	604,865
Edmonton	6,687,832	+26.7	7,426,671
Calgary	10,017,756	+22.4	11,137,630
Lethbridge	1,016,555	+21.0	889,087
Medicine Hat	502,920	+4.4	622,239
Vancouver	28,605,479	+33.6	27,311,122
N. W'minster	1,163,569	+29.5	1,024,244
Victoria	1,999,870	+7.0	2,301,082



Huntly R. Drummond, since 1939 the president of the Bank of Montreal, which observed 125 years of continuous operation on Nov. 3. Mr. Drummond is seventeenth president of the bank, and second member of his family to hold the office. His father was president from 1905 to 1910. The Bank of Montreal is the oldest in Canada, one of the largest in the Empire.

Increase Shown In Bank Debits

Four Economic Areas Have Gains for Month and Nine Months

Expansion in business at a somewhat higher level of prices is responsible for an increase of 6.5% in the amount of cheques cashed by chartered banks at the 33 clearing house centres in Canada in Sept. 1942.

Each of the five economic areas in Canada, except the prairies, showed gains. Increases in the other areas over last year were: Maritimes, 11.7%; Quebec, 6.2%; Ontario, 10.7; British Columbia, 10.1%.

The decline in the prairies was 7.1% and this was due to decreases in Winnipeg and Calgary. The other eight centres in the area showed increases, but the aggregate was not sufficient to offset the declines in the two cities named.

Debits for the first nine months of 1942 totalled $32.3 billions compared with $28.5 billions in the same period of 1941, an increase of 13.3%. The nine months' figures also showed expansion in all areas except the prairies, the gains being 14.4% in the Maritimes; 13% in Quebec; 19% in Ontario and 14.3% in British Columbia. The total for the prairies was 2.6% lower. Comparative figures for the month follow:

Debits to Individual Accounts
Millions of Dollars

	—1942— Sept.	Aug.	1941 Sept.
Maritimes:			
Halifax	51.9	44.2	44.6
Moncton	14.8	15.1	13.2
Saint John	20.7	22.0	20.5
Total	87.6	81.3	78.4
Qpebec:			
Montreal	889.1	888.4	853.9
Quebec	104.8	117.2	81.9
Sherbrooke	10.3	9.5	9.3
Total	1004.1	1,015.1	945.1
Ontario:			
Brantford	15.7	15.7	13.6
Chatham	7.4	8.2	10.3
Fort William	8.8	9.8	9.4
Hamilton	101.7	106.7	90.4
Kingston	10.9	9.9	8.9
Kitchener	17.7	17.1	17.5
London	39.8	40.4	37.4
Ottawa	478.4	524.1	284.1
Peterborough	11.6	11.2	9.4
St. Catharines	17.8	19.5	15.9
Sarnia	11.4	11.6	10.3
Sudbury	8.7	8.6	8.4
Toronto	888.1	804.5	961.6
Windsor	83.1	81.0	58.7
Total	1,701.2	1,668.7	1,536.2
Prairies:			
Brandon	6.8	5.8	5.2
Calgary	67.7	71.4	74.4
Edmonton	58.6	55.9	51.1
Lethbridge	6.4	5.9	5.8
Medicine Hat	4.9	3.4	3.6
Moose Jaw	9.4	8.8	7.1
Prince Albert	4.2	4.2	4.0
Regina	57.2	45.9	37.5
Saskatoon	14.8	15.8	14.0
Winnipeg	271.8	271.5	337.3
Total	501.9	488.9	540.1
British Columbia:			
New. W'minster	11.3	10.8	9.5
Vancouver	171.5	176.9	156.5
Victoria	38.4	37.8	34.9
Total	221.2	225.6	200.9
Total for Canada	3,516.1	3,479.7	3,300.7

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WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

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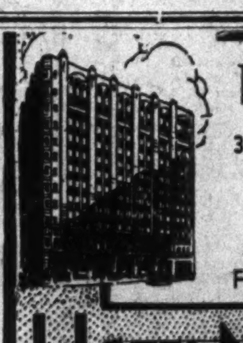
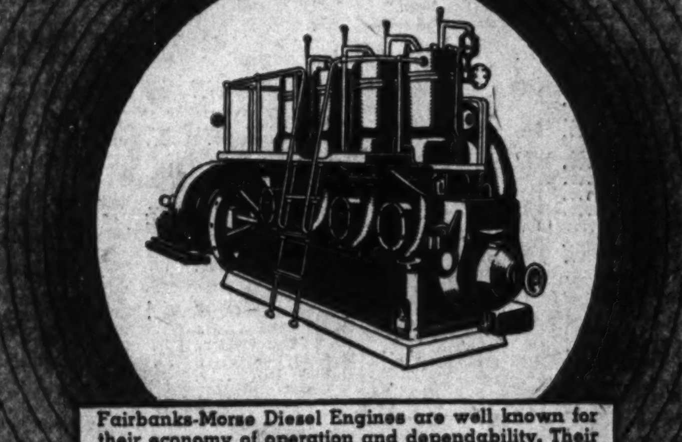
Associated Banks:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Glyn Mills & Co.

One Benefit of a Trust Fund
A Trust Fund under the care of this company as Trustee is a safeguard for your family's welfare. This plan enables you to supervise its management in your lifetime, and may later prevent loss to your estate through the inexperience of personal trustees. By establishing such a Trust Fund, you are assured that the financial provisions you have made for your family will be carried out in accordance with your wishes.
Inquiries are invited
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building Toronto



Windsor's Finest
325 Fireproof Rooms
Spacious Sample Rooms
Cafeteria and English Grill
RATES From $2.00
P. D. NORTON Pres. and Mgr.
HOTEL NORTON PALMER



DIESEL ENGINES
Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engines are well known for their economy of operation and dependability. Their advanced design means added fuel economy and few working parts assures low maintenance cost. Made in two types. 2 cycle slow speed heavy duty and 4 cycle medium speed and medium weight for stationary and marine service. Write to our nearest branch for complete information.
The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINDSOR
FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA
FACTORY: SHERBROOKE, QUE.

T.I.W.
STEEL PLATE WORK
While operating to capacity producing War equipment, we will do our utmost to take care of our customers' urgent requirements.
DESIGNERS - FABRICATORS - ERECTORS
STORAGE TANKS
PRESSURE TANKS
BINS AND HOPPERS
WELDED AND RIVETTED PIPE
THE TORONTO IRON WORKS LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL

A.C.A. CALLS INTERNATIONAL WAR-TIME ADVERTISING CONFERENCE
Under the direction of the Association of Canadian Advertisers' Executive, representatives of all phases of advertising from both the United States and Canada meet in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on November 11th, 12th and 13th. Object: — to discuss ways in which Advertising men from all over the continent can do an even better job to speed the day of Victory.
The Poster Advertising Association of Canada takes pleasure in congratulating the Association of Canadian Advertisers on the timeliness and undoubted value of these discussions . . . a value already demonstrated during the past two years, when working committees of these two bodies have met to facilitate the adaptation of Poster Advertising to war-time conditions.
To enlarge the scope of such work, to co-ordinate media, agencies and advertisers so that the tremendous weight of all advertising points toward the common goal of Victory — this is a vital task for which no more effective leadership could be found than that of the Association of Canadian Advertisers.

POSTER ADVERTISING MEETS WAR-TIME NEEDS
POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 Richmond St. W. Toronto

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of September 30, 1942, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits Elsewhere ▲	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to Banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Bills Payable
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	15,907,782	27,409,011	39,287,624	....	413,623,906	432,472,521	108,622,664	2,754,321	8,898,406	10,168,261	....
Nova Scotia	6,219,759	8,364,784	3,817,523	....	96,939,579	160,448,503	60,6[illegible],944	2,828,209	1,294,744	1,728,562	....
Toronto	2,568,724	4,693,400	1,768,329	....	71,360,456	97,613,980	298,083	102,487	1,056,376	479,559	....
Provinciale	1,930,875	1,899,110	230,902	....	16,649,566	47,226,182	8,023	....	....	31,957	....
Commerce	14,844,726	14,810,677	20,226,318	....	284,033,018	340,131,870	76,888,943	908,389	5,517,728	5,983,239	....
Royal	19,839,539	14,925,848	27,144,406	....	425,692,222	36[illegible],292,894	257,676,339	29,618	3,701,728	11,768,568	....
Dominion	3,229,554	2,816,040	1,050,565	....	77,713,453	83,507,116	8,515,414	1,279,699	456,191	468,789	....
Nationale	3,089,617	4,491,046	3,449,862	....	[illegible]4,010,681	112,[illegible]16,205	485,172	1,968,147	24,813	742,758	....
Imperial	3,448,363	2,290,380	19,147,082	....	81,439,255	99,355,842	1,518,560	1,413,693	1,036,493	1,387,193	....
Barclays (Canada)	717,205	3,214,672	96,275	....	5,323,8[illegible]6	6,483,321	3,271,9[illegible]8	192,696	2,835,419	79[illegible],930	....
Total	71,296,144	94,914,968	116,215,886	....	1,526,786,001	1,748,248,134	517,971,119	11,477,259	25,421,898	33,552,816	....

NAME OF BANK	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities	Capital Authorised	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are Partners	Average Notes and Deposits with Bank of Can.	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	18,154,652	2,346,908	32,415	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,154,678,476	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	195,034	81,764,665	16,[illegible]
Nova Scotia	20,646,637	225,306	362,151	24,000,000	12,000,000	399,571,754	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	1,722,799	28,491,000	[illegible]
Toronto	2,626,615	....	5,187	10,000,000	6,000,000	198,570,201	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	519,057	28,960,103	2,568,724
Provinciale	96,134	4,999	6,339	1,000,000	4,000,000	73,084,087	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	147,965	4,507,516	1,952,735
Commerce	26,518,697	....	489,506	20,000,000	30,000,000	839,853,116	50,000,000	30,000,000	6	936,503	65,326,823	14,764,249
Royal	28,240,987	1,810,528	88,042	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,214,210,705	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	1,125,820	76,897,590	20,728,097
Dominion	4,143,816	697,207	142,038	7,000,000	7,000,000	198,019,948	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	524,504	20,620,849	3,268,414
Nationale	469,890	82,116	10,873	5,000,000	7,000,000	193,311,185	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	138,381	16,726,134	3,165,812
Imperial	3,963,762	....	145,075	8,000,000	7,000,000	240,945,402	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	604,374	19,328,334	3,503,543
Barclays (Canada)	981,031	32,513	....	750,000	1,500,000	26,192,910	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	7,886	1,335,306	736,075
Total	105,842,248	5,179,637	1,281,626	134,750,000	145,500,000	4,538,437,784	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	5,822,323	343,967,431	73,307,494

▲Of this amount $53,495,682 represents deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian. †And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes of Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Cheques on other banks	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Govt. sec. short term	Govt. sec. long term	Canadian municipal securities	Public sec. other than Can.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	1,544,592	55,283	26,765,167	62,492,376	730,300	766,215	37,725,811	11	5,034,494	35,730,570	412,113,167	197,960,502	14,311,455	41,661,810
Nova Scotia	453,340	812,629	9,627,743	16,609,124	182,223	2,951,575	15,270,379	....	8,926,191	17,517,326	85,790,504	62,314,035	9,352,728	3,602,349
Toronto	349,131	....	5,420,602	20,916,925	65,765	110,148	[illegible]	....	259,155	2,714,922	36,770,977	39,656,088	1,062,483	....
Provinciale	310,651	....	2,804,936	2,009,313	67,170	41,925	4,500,116	....	19,338	839,756	16,511,007	9,428,356	10,703,845	....
Commerce†	1,136,134	225,654	19,744,425	55,385,817	240,913	2,333,621	27,165,335	....	6,014,255	24,607,885	204,460,845	150,043,320	5,037,731	38,817,692
Royal	1,688,859	1,742,330	29,695,141	53,889,974	564,025	29,332,301	45,815,614	1,442	18,774,327	45,445,622	321,065,537	213,030,417	9,126,314	48,879,050
Dominion	295,316	221	3,518,804	15,074,677	184,445	131,645	5,720,206	....	2,311,610	5,370,700	48,056,545	31,231,077	1,353,098	776,023
Nationale	707,441	....	7,884,447	8,116,253	107,465	101,150	8,369,853	1,461,203	129,265	5,859,679	52,274,146	28,110,451	14,806,331	7,388
Imperial	416,898	....	7,051,434	10,511,362	161,325	114,803	11,024,823	666,236	428,778	5,382,578	67,261,889	44,850,484	5,716,281	....
Barclays (Can.)	7,498	....	126,216	1,040,250	2,560	1,805	194,120	541,737	1,594,559	4,146,806	6,289,849	7,150,539	1,000	25,000
Total	6,909,869	2,838,117	112,638,975	246,016,681	2,287,201	31,886,238	163,911,966	2,672,629	43,490,922	143,217,142	1,272,523,467	784,836,749	73,361,264	123,779,312

NAME OF BANK	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-Current loans	Real estate other than Bank premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	Total assets ▲
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	20,153,041	1,806,030	16,535,553	203,330,354	19,834,715	915,448	23,207,127	501,503	355,330	435,816	13,900,000	905,058	1,640,663	1,158,587,085
Nova Scotia	11,520,309	2,738,024	760,230	99,656,977	15,410,111	207,500	2,470,117	374,020	....	77,215	5,534,791	340,856	2,398,838	401,568,843
Toronto	3,616,862	940,874	....	52,486,682	....	....	2,807,125	20,640	....	8,667	3,096,127	172,958	....	201,669,723
Provinciale	1,266,171	4,686,402	....	14,452,071	....	2,394	2,286,815	61,625	403,641	253,720	2,067,242	106,971	125,560	73,532,104
Commerce†	10,036,681	6,425,325	15,372,899	204,342,916	20,973,821	570,172	10,853,608	1,032,587	2,187,091	589,771	13,977,383	900,000	4,496,806	845,932,963
Royal	34,054,725	4,167,551	22,287,152	209,493,433	59,010,107	1,365,904	15,739,907	1,579,631	1,429,224	871,207	14,168,967	1,110,000	3,902,835	1,217,419,780
Dominion	1,314,44[illegible]	1,052,511	2,452,723	68,006,386	329,077	646,386	161,391	142,631	19,671	26,702	4,396,540	181,463	302,633	198,967,612
Nationale	3,376,688	2,872,352	....	49,106,371	....	373,879	6,953,445	148,441	1,529,003	932,964	4,757,328	176,517	192,853	194,763,114
Imperial	50,473	678,928	....	73,561,451	....	420,118	3,159,704	196,420	32,662	177,222	5,603,868	191,978	....	242,623,450
Barclays (Can.)	....	163,1[illegible]0	....	3,179,154	....	....	....	2,166	....	....	721,724	31,917	14,950	26,317,992
Total	85,389,398	26,561,296	57,608,257	978,147,745	115,557,831	4,503,001	67,639,239	4,079,664	5,952,242	3,413,382	69,213,969	4,019,627	12,976,123	4,561,274,666

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement:—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

▲Total assets include $105,842,248 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

STOCKS TRADED THIS WEEK

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2

Range 1942 High	Low	Div R'te $	Oct31 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Oct. 26	Week end. Nov. 2 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.75	.40	.	...	Abitibi	1955	.55	.55	.50	.50
7	3½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	590	4½	4½	4	4
.90	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	50	.75	.75	.75	.75
9¼	8	.	...	Algoma Steel	125	8	8	8	8
109	80	8+2	11.2	Aluminium	390	88	92½	88½	92½
43	40	2.75	6.8	Ang. Can. Tel p	10	42	40½	40½	40½
20	16	80+40c	6	Asbestos	705	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
112	109½	7	6.3	Assoc. Brew. p	5	112	111	111	111
				B					
150	115	6	4.9	Bk. Can. Nat.	20	120	122	122	122
189	124¾	6	4.4	Bk. Montreal	138	138	139	136	136
275	212	10	4.6	Bk. N. Scotia	17	216	217	216	217
255	200	10	5	Bk. Toronto	32	202	202	200	200
14½	10¾	1+50c	12	Bathurst Pr.	285	12½	12½	12	12½
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	10	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	6½	.25	...	Beatty Bros.	85	9½	10	9¾	10
110½	102	6	5.4	Do. pref.	390	109¾	110	109¾	110
9¾	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	68	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
150½	123	8	6.1	Bell Telephone	292	132	132½	131	132
7½	6	60c	10	Biltmore Hats	395	6	6	6	6
32½	23	2.50	10.4	Blue Ribbon p.	100	23	24	24	24
22	20½	1.30	6	Brant. Cord. pf.	80	21	22	21	22
12	6	1	...	Brazilian Tr.	1870	10¾	11	10½	11
5½	3¾	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	5	5½	5	5	5
18	13	1	6.2	Brit. Amer. Oil	750	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
22	17	2	10	B. C. Power A.	235	19¾	20	19½	20
1½	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	¾
6	4½	30c	..	Bruck S. Mills	70	4½	4¾	4½	4½
14	11½	70+10c	7	Building Prod.	125	11½	11½	11½	11½
8½	7½	60c	7.5	Burlington St'l	120	8	8	8	8
				C					
3	1¾	.	...	Canada Bread	280	3	3	3	3
6	5	40c	7.3	Canada Bud	60	5½	5½	5½	5½
5	3½	.	...	Canada Cement	1201	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
102	90	6.50	6.9	Do. pref.	47	93	94	92	93½
20¾	13	95c	...	C. & D. Sugar	145	13½	13½	13½	13½
19	15	1.50	9	Can. Forg. (A)	50	16½	16½	16½	16½
90	80	6	7.4	Can. Iron, p.	24	85	81½	81½	81½
5½	4	60c	14.6	Can. Nor. Pr.	150	4	4½	4	4
126	110½	8	6.9	Can. Perman.	11	115	115	114	115
7¾	5	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	1040	7½	7½	6½	7½
30	25½	2.50	8.6	Do. pref.	364	29	30	28½	28½
7¾	4½	40+10c	10	Can. Vinegars.	10	5	5	5	5
57	48¾	4	8.2	Can. W. Cable.	10	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
24¾	14	2	13.3	Do. (B)	100	15	15	15	15
62	48½	8.75 ▲	...	Can. Bakeries p	20	60	62	62	62
154	115	6	5	Can. Bk. Com.	23	120	120½	120	120½
1.45	1.00		...	Can. Breweries	244	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
31	25½	3.40	13	Do. pref.	55	25¾	25½	25½	25½
9½	8	60+20c■	9½	C Canners 2 p	104	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
7	4¾	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	1120	6	6½	6	6½
26	21½	1.75	6.8	Do. pref.	1360	25½	25½	25	25½
27½	21½	1+1	7.8	Can. Celanese	110	25½	25½	25½	25½
125½	118½	7+1.15■	6½	Do. pref.	1	125	124	124	124
117	113	6	5.2	Can. Cottons, p	2	115	115	115	115
14½	9	.	...	Can. Dredge	85	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
23	15	2	9	Can. For. Inv.	113	22	22½	22	22½
3¾	3	35c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	1945	3	3¾	3¾	3¾
3½	2	35c	...	Do. (B)	102	3	3½	2½	2½
167	127½	6	4.4	Can. Indust. B.	78	135	135	135	135
175	152	7	4.4	Do. pref.	209	158	159	158½	159
40	36	3	5.5	Can. Int. I Tr p	5	36	36	36	36
9½	6½	.	...	Can. Locomo.	40	6½	6½	6½	6½
.75	.45	4c	..	Can. Marconi	1108	.75	.75	.75	.75
8½	5	.	...	Can. Pacific	31570	7¾	8½	7	8¾
5	4	.	...	C. Tube & Stl.	663	4	5	5	5
27½	20	.	...	Can. Vickers, p	25	23	22	22	22
42½	35	2	5.7	Can. West'ho'se	25	37	35	35	35
121	112½	5	4.4	Carnation, pfd.	14	112½	113	113	113
8	5	.	...	Catelli Food	40	7	8	8	8
3½	2	.	...	Ch. Gai Wines.	100	2	2	2	2
1.42	1.00	12c	...	Coast Brew	100	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15
7¾	4	50c	...	Cockshutt Plow	860	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
2.37	1.90	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	100	2.12	2.25	2.25	2.25
10½	8½	60c	6.3	Cons. Bakeries	90	9¾	9½	9½	9½
3.37	1.50	.	...	Cons. Paper	3363	1.80	1.85	1.65	1.75
39	32	1+1.50	7	Cons. Smelt.	535	35½	35½	35	35½
132	109	8	7	Consumers' Gas	39	113	113½	113	113
69	50	7	...	Corr. P. Box, p	2	58	60	60	60
25½	10	.	...	Cres. Cream, p.	7	15	25½	25½	25½
24½	20	2	10	Crown Cork	5	20	20	20	20
34½	27½	3	10	Crow's N. Coal	15	29½	30	30	30
.70	.35	.	...	Cub Aircraft	400	.50	.50	.45	.50
				D, E					
26½	21	2.22	9	Distill-Seagram	640	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
97½	90	5	5.2	Do. pref.	200	95½	96	96	96
191	135	8	5.7	Dom. Bank	6	136½	140	140	140
24	20	1.20	6	Dom. Bridge	140	20½	21	20	21
15¾	9½	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	55	10½	10	9¾	10
19½	16½	1+25c	6½	Dom. Foundries	55	18¾	19	19	19
117	110	5	4.4	Dom. Glass	25	114¾	114¾	114	114
152½	150	7	4.6	Do. pref.	125	151	151	151	151
25	20	1.20+40c	8	Dom. Oilcloth	95	20½	20	20	20
9½	5½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1582	7½	7½	7	7½
6½	3½	20c	...	Dom. Stores	305	6½	6	5½	5½
4¾	3	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	485	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
82½	66	5	7.3	Dom. Textile	10	68	68	68	68
1.35	.70	.	...	Dom. Woollens	250	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.25
8	6½	60c	7.7	Do. pref.	100	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
4	2	.	...	Donnacona P.	262	2½	2½	2½	2½
6	3½	.	...	Dryden Paper	185	4	3¾	3½	3½

Range 1942 High	Low	Div R'te $	Oct31 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Oct. 26	Week end. Nov. 2 H	L	Cl'se
16	6½	.	...	East Dairies, p.	15	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	2½	.	...	Electrolux	5	3½	3¾	3¾	3½
29¾	19	2.50	11.9	English Electric	25	24	21	21	21
3½	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	22	3½	3	2½	2½
				F, G					
3¾	1½	25c	...	Fairchild Air.	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
22½	15	1.50+25c	10	Fanny Farm.	155	18	18	17½	17½
3¾	2½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	150	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	14½	1	5	Ford Motor A.	2091	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
19½	14½	1	5.1	Do. (B)	1	19¾	19½	19½	19½
13	7	.	...	Fraser Cos.	229	7½	9½	8½	8½
13½	7½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	468	9	9	9	9
77½	61¾	5	6.9	Gatineau Pr pf	75	72	72	71½	71½
80	70	5.50	7.2	Do. 5½% pref.	5	76½	76½	76½	76½
6½	5	50c	..	Gen. St. Wares	660	5¾	6	5¾	6
92	83	7+53c■	9	Do. pref.	30	84½	84½	84½	84½
60	31¾	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire.	10	51	55	55	55
51	39	2.50	5	Do. pref.	72	50	51	50½	51
2.50	1.00	.	...	Gt L. Pa V tr c	20	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
16½	11	♦.75	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	10	11	11½	11½	11½
210	200	15	7.2	Gt. West Life	4	207	207	207	207
3½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	1685	2¾	3¾	3	3¾
				H, I					
3¾	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	285	3½	3½	3	3
14	9½	♦.75	...	Hinde & Dauch	549	11½	12	11½	12
19	16	2	11.1	Honey Dew	55	18	18	18	18
14	8	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	205	9½	9	9	9
100	93½	6	6.4	Do. pref.	20	93½	93½	93½	93½
55	46	4	8.4	Huron & E. Mt.	2	47½	47¾	47¾	47¾
204	145	8	5.3	Imperial Bank.	25	145	150	150	150
10	7½	50c	5.3	Imperial Oil	3652	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
12½	9½	40+17½c	5½	Imperial Tob.	792	10	9¾	9½	9¾
7½	6½	6%	4.5	Do. pref.	405	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
23	20	1.50	6.9	Inter. Bronze p	25	21½	21½	21½	21½
7¾	5	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	210	6	6½	6	6½
89	85	6+5▲	6.8	Do. pref.	60	86	87½	87½	87½
36½	29	2	5.9	Int. Nickel	1085	33	33½	32½	33½
16	10½	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	3	10½	11¾	11¾	11¾
15¾	11	1	6.5	Int. Pete.	1390	15½	15½	15	15½
90	85	7	7.8	Int. Power, pf.	5	89	89	89	89
				J, K, L					
17½	14¾	1.20	7.5	Lake of Woods	170	16½	16½	16	16
118	113	7	6.1	Do. pref.	103	115	115	115	115
10¾	6½	80c	9.6	Laura Secord	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
25¾	19	1+25c	6.6	Loblaw (A)	223	19¾	19½	19½	19½
23¾	17½	1+25c	6.7	Do. (B)	190	18	18½	18	18½
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air.	200	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	11½	75c	...	Maclaren Pr.	25	12½	12½	12½	12½
3	1	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	950	2	2½	2½	2½
6	3	.	...	Do. pref.	161	6	6	5½	6
4½	2½	.	...	Massey-Harris	3662	3½	4	3½	4
13½	10½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	500	13½	13½	13	13
4½	2½	.	...	McColl Fron.	620	3¾	4½	3½	4½
95	72½	6	7	Do. pref.	17	85½	86	84	84
3½	2	.	...	Mercury Mills	30	3	2¾	2½	2½
15	10½	1	...	Mitchell, Robt.	85	12	12½	12	12½
24	19¾	1.50	7.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	1977	21	21	20½	21
50¾	48½	.	...	Do. Notes	26	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
24½	20	°1.82	...	Montreal Tele.	55	23	23	23	23
20	12		...	Montreal Trams	10	20	20	20	20
45	39	2.22+66½	7	Moore Corp.	285	39½	39½	39	39
178	156	7	4.2	Do. pref. (A)	25	165	165	165	165
				N, O					
26	21½	2	9	Nat. Breweries	662	22½	22½	22	22
39½	35	1.75	5	Do. pref.	50	37	35	35	35
7	4	40c	...	Nat. Grocers	100	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
26	24½	1.50	6	Do. pref.	35	25	25	25	25
9½	8	.	...	N. Sew, Pipe A	100	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
34¾	27	2	6.2	Nat. Steel Car	95	32	32	32	32
18	10	1.75	...	Niag. W. Weav.	5	11	11	11	11
1.00	.75	50c	...	Nor. Mortgage.	35	..	.75	.75	.75
108¾	105½	6	5.7	N. S. L. & Pr. p	25	107	106	106	106
22	17½	1	5.4	Ogilvie Flour	70	19	19	18½	18½
6	4	60c	10.9	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	297	6	5½	5	5
				P, Q, R					
103	85	5	5.8	Page Hersey	65	85	86	85	86
6½	4¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	500	4¾	6½	6½	6½
68	36	3	8.3	Penmans	120	38	45	36	38
4¾	2½	30c	...	Power Corp.	210	4	4	4	4
4¾	3	.	...	Pressed Metals	85	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	6	.	...	Price Bros.	435	7	7	6¾	6¾
13	11	1	8.3	Quebec Power.	100	13	12	12	12
155	115	6	4.9	Royal Bank	63	121½	122	120	122
150	130½	7	4.8	Russell Ind. p.	4	145	145	145	145
				S					
14¾	12	90c	6.4	Shawinigan Pr.	706	13½	14	13½	13½
7½	3½	.	...	Simpson, A.	30	5½	5½	5½	5½
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	50	2	2	2	2
103½	99½	6	5.9	So. Can. Pr. pf.	44	102	102	101	101
2.00	.95	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	635	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
15½	8½	1	11.4	Do. (A) ♦	135	8¾	9	8½	8½
43	24½	3	11.2	St. Law. Pap. p	25	25	26¾	26¾	26¾
.55	.35	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	50	.50	.45	.45	.45
20	13¾	60+60c	8	Stedman Bros.	75	13¾	15	15	15
63¾	57	3	4.9	Steel of Canada	116	60½	61	60	61
70¾	66½	3	4.4	Do. pref.	365	68	68	67½	67½
69½	57	5	7.8	Supersilk H p.	19	63	64	64	64

Range 1942 High	Low	Div R'te $	Oct31 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Oct. 26	Week end. Nov. 2 H	L	Cl'se
				T, U, V					
20	12	.	...	Tooke Bros. pf.	50	17	20	20	20
20	16½	2	10	Tor. Elevators.	30	20	20	20	20
50	45	2.62½	5.2	Do. pref.	8	48½	50	50	50
5	1	.	...	Twin City	26	2¾	5	5	5
10¾	4½	.	...	Union Gas	9	5	5	4½	5
12½	10	1	9	Un. Grain Gr A	33	11	11½	11½	11½
13½	12½	80c	6	Un. Amuse. A.	4	13½	13½	13½	13½
36	29	3	9.5	United Fuel, p.	10	30½	31½	31½	31½
3¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref. (B)	70	3½	3½	3½	3½
● 4½	*2½	.	...	United Steel	175	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
60	48½	5	10.2	Viau Bisc. p.	25	49	49	49	49
				W, Y, Z					
50½	40	4	8.9	Walker-Good.	522	44¾	45	44½	45
21	16	1	5.3	Do. pref.	175	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
1.20	1.00	.05	...	Walkerville Br.	500	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1.25	1.00	.	...	West C. Flour.	55	1.05	1.25	1.25	1.25
51	45	3+2	10.4	West Grocers	5	46½	48	48	48
10	6	.	...	Western Steel.	90	7½	8½	8½	8½
11½	9½	80c	7.8	Weston, George	60	10½	10½	10½	10½
3.50	.65	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	1215	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00
3.25	.60	.	...	Do. (B)	120	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
22	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	55	21½	20	19	19

▲On account of arrears.
■Participating. ♦Paid in 1942 to date.
*Net after corporate income tax paid in 1942 to date.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending November 2

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Oct. 31 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Oct. 26	Week Ending Nov. 2 High	Low	Close
				A, B					
.16½	.05	....	....	Aldermac	2,400	.08½	.09	.08	.08
.26	.20	.04	....	Argus Int.	12	.26	.26	.26	.26
1.47	.75	.16	20.4	Aunor Gold	1,500	.80	.84	.78	.84
.06½	.02½	....	....	Bear Explor.	5,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.94	.46½	.10	....	Beattie Gold	1,300	.52	.51	.50	.51
.10	.04½	....	....	Bidgood K.	1,000	.05	.05½	.05½	.05½
.12½	.06	....	....	Bobjo	2,400	.06½	.06½	.06	.06½
9.30	4.40	1.20	*21.8	Bralorne	570	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.30
.61	.21½	.06	....	Broulan P.	4,300	.30	.31	.28	.30
2.80	.90	....	....	Buff. Ank.	900	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05
12.50	5.00	3.00	....	Bulolo Gold	100	8.00	8.63	8.63	8.63
				C, D, E, F					
.49	.20	.08	....	Can. Mal.	1,700	.23½	.25	.24	.25
1.75	.50	.15	....	Cariboo G.	800	.60	.60	.50	.60
1.30	.45	.15	....	Cent. Pat.	1,200	.50	.52	.49	.52
.10½	.04	....	....	Cen. Porc.	5,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1.50	.36	*.15	....	Chesterville	2,400	.50	.40	.36	.37
2.95	1.20	....	....	Chromium	280	2.45	2.95	2.50	2.95
1.10	.50	....	....	Coast Copper	45	.70	.50	.50	.50
.74	.44	.49	....	Coch. Wilt.	2,475	.49	.51	.49½	.49½
.94	.36	†.10	....	Coniaurum	1,500	.37	.45	.42	.45
17.50	10.37	1.60	11.4	Dome Mines	2,190	15.00	15.25	13.12	14.12
.10	.02½	....	....	Duquesne	7,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
2.24	.73	†.05	....	East Mal.	10,500	.83	.79	.74	.75
.57	.32	....	....	Eldorado	2,300	.55	.52	.48	.52
3.60	2.20	....	....	Falconbridge	2,680	2.45	2.50	2.40	2.45
.20	.05	....	....	Forty-Four.	915	.10	.08½	.08½	.08½
.42½	.12	....	....	Francoeur G.	500	.13½	.13	.13	.13
				G, H, I, J					
.20	.08	....	....	God's Lake	5,040	.11	.12	.09	.09
.11½	.06½	.02	....	Goldale	31,000	.06½	.07½	.07	.07½
.10½	.02½	.09	....	Gold Eagle	13,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.04½	.01	....	....	Golden Gate	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
.14	.07	....	....	Gunnar Gold	1,100	.07½	.08½	.08	.08½
.01	.01	....	....	Gurney Gold	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
3.00	1.00	.40	....	Hallnor M.	100	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50
.55	.25	.03	....	Hard Rock	1,405	.29	.30	.30	.30
.02½	.01	....	....	Harker	200	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.35	.17	.08	....	Hedley Mas.	9,045	.30	.30	.27	.30
10.50	5.70	.65	10.9	Hollinger	3,647	6.00	6.00	5.70	6.00
.20	.11	.02	....	Howey Gold	300	.13	.12	.12	.12
28.12	21.75	2.00	7.6	Hudson Bay	2,100	26.00	26.50	25.50	26.50
.31	.12	....	....	Inspiration	2,400	.15	.20	.15	.20
1.06	.65	.08	....	Island M.	500	.85	.65	.65	.65
.20	.03½	....	....	Jack Waite	1,500	.03½	.05½	.05½	.05½
.30	.08	*.04	....	Jason	500	.10	.12	.12	.12
				K, L, M					
4.40	2.85	†.27	....	K. Addison	22,471	3.25	3.25	3.05	3.25
.26	.11	....	....	Kirk. Hud.	100	.15	.11	.11	.11
.62	.29	.06	....	Kirk. Lake	1900	.33	.37	.35	.37
.59	.31	.02	....	Lake Dufault	1,500	.35	.33	.31	.31
12.00	6.35	.80	11.6	Lake Shore	730	7.00	7.00	6.70	6.85
4.15	2.79	†.30+.25		Lamaque G	10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
.09	.03	....	....	Lapa Cad.	400	.03	.03	.03	.03
.60	.38	.08	17.7	Leitch Gold	3,100	.42	.45	.42	.45
1.35	.54	†.10	....	Little L. Lac	900	.65	.65	.60	.60
2.85	1.37	.32	22	Macassa	2,825	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.45
1.68	.82	*.10	....	MacL. Cock.	700	.94	1.00	.99	1.00
.54	.30	.03	....	Mad. Red L.	912	.38	.36	.35	.36

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Oct. 31 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Oct. 26	Week Ending Nov. 2 High	Low	Close
2.22	.08	*.10	....	Malartic G.	11,215	1.15	1.18	1.10	1.12
45.50	33.00	3.33	*9.1	McIntyre	760	36.75	37.50	36.00	36.00
1.04	.43	.12	24	McKen. R.L.	1,900	.47	.49	.45	.49
.05	.03	.....	....	McVittie G.	5,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
.11	.06½	.....	....	McWatters.	100	.07½	.07	.07	.07
1.40	.85	.....	....	Mining Corp	600	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.06
.30	.18	.08	....	Moneta	1,400	.23	.23	.23	.23
				N, O, P, Q					
.23	.06½	.....	....	Naybob	1,000	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
.50	.20	.05	....	Negus Mines	200	.25	.26	.26	.26
1.01	.75	.15	....	Nipissing	400	.89	.92	.85	.92
52.00	35.75	4.00	10.9	Noranda	4,433	38.50	39.00	35.75	37.25
.90	.48	.....	....	Normetals	3,880	.80	.80	.70	.70
.91	.34	.03	....	O'Brien	5,700	.41	.41	.37	.38
.10	.05	.....	....	Omega	1,500	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½
.16	.06½	.....	....	Ont. Nickel	24,800	.13	.13½	.12½	.12½
.90	.30	.08	....	Pamour	810	.34	.34	.33	.33
.19	.10	.02	....	Paymaster	5,200	.12	.12	.12	.12
1.75	.85	.....	....	Pend Oreille	1,612	.99	.99	.95	.98
1.35	.41	.16	30.8	Perron Gold	5,100	.50	.52	.47	.52
2.35	1.00	.30	28.5	Pickle Crow	1,880	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.05
2.20	.93	†.33	....	Pioneer G.	450	1.00	.97	.95	.97
.78	.30	.02	....	Powell R.	1,000	.34	.33	.33	.33
.02	.00½	.....	....	Prem. Bord.	20,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.60	.30	.07½	....	Premier G.	5,000	.37	.40	.34	.34
3.20	.97	.20	17.5	Preston E.	6,630	1.15	1.14	1.09	1.13
.47	.17½	12+.01	....	Privateer	2,600	.20	.20	.17½	.20
.02	.01	.....	....	Quatsino	1,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
.39	.08	.....	....	Queenston G.	202	.15	.17	.17	.17
				R, S, T					
.03	.01	.....	....	Roche L.L.	400	.02	.01	.01	.01
2.05	1.15	.20	*15.6	San Antonio	2,528	1.28	1.34	1.26	1.34
.19	.09	.....	....	Senator R.	1,000	.15	.16	.16	.16
.84	.54	.20	....	Sheep Creek	1,600	.60	.65	.60	.62
.98	.55	.10	....	Sherritt G.	5,236	.68	.67	.63	.65
6.00	3.80	.60	15	Sigma Mines	100	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
.75	.40	.16	....	Silbak Prem.	87	.41	.40	.40	.40
.50	.23	†.05	....	Siscoe	3,516	.23	.30	.26	.26
.34	.13½	.....	....	Sladen Mal.	5,200	.17	.19	.18	.19
.05	.01	.....	....	Slave Lake	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.04	.01½	.....	....	St. Anthony	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1.96	.87	.....	....	Steep Rock	5,950	1.35	1.36	1.25	1.26
.01½	.00½	.....	....	Straw Lake	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
.13½	.07	.02	....	Sturgeon R.	3,100	.07	.07	.07	.07
1.70	1.05	.02½	....	Sud. Basin	900	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05
.65	.37	.09	....	Sullivan C.	3,200	.40	.40	.39	.40
1.98	.97	.20	20	Sylvanite	4,300	1.03	1.03	.97	1.00
2.34	1.18	.40	....	T. Hughes	4,585	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.28
.03½	.02½	.....	....	Temiskaming	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.10	.45	.11+.02	..	Toburn G.	400	.45	.47	.47	.47
.50	.23	.....	....	Trans. Res.	500	.28	.24½	.24½	.24½
				U, V, W					
.05	.01	.....	....	Uchi Gold	200	.03	.03	.03	.03
1.24	.41	.10½	....	Upper Can.	10,150	.50	.52	.50	.51
5.00	2.90	.20	....	Ventures	40	2.90	3.05	2.90	3.05
4.80	3.40	.40	....	Waite Am.	1,476	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.60
.02½	.00½	.....	....	Wellington	17,900	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
.17	.08	.03	....	Wendigo	8,800	.15	.17	.16	.16
.04½	.01½	.....	....	Whitewater	14,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03
.04	.01	.....	....	Wood Cad.	12,500	.01	.01	.01	.01
2.90	1.75	.40	21.7	Wright-Har.	3,040	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.85

Oil Stocks

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Oct. 31 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Oct. 26	High	Low	Close
.10	.04	.....	....	Acme Gas	900	.04	.05	.05	.05
.12	.08	.02	....	Ajax	400	.16	.10	.10	.10
.56	.32	.04	....	Anglo Can.	875	.40	.41	.37	.37
.29	.09	.....	....	Br. Dom.	100,500	.21½	.22½	.20	.22½
.07	.04	.....	....	Brown Oil	1,100	.04½	.04	.04	.04
1.20	.78	.10	....	Calg. & Edm.	880	1.10	1.08	1.00	1.00
.30	.12	.....	....	Dalhousie	800	.20	.20	.20	.20
.17½	.07	*.01	....	Davies Pete	500	.10	.10½	.10½	.10½
.04½	.01½	.....	....	East Crest	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
2.70	2.00	.15	....	Home	2,290	2.28	2.20	2.20	2.27
.07	.02	.....	....	Homestead	5,000	.02½	.02	.02	.02
.01½	.01	.....	....	Marjon	1,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.04½	.02½	.....	....	McD. Segur	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.05	.03½	.....	....	Mercury	900	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.05	.02½	.....	....	Nordon	,000	.03	.04½	.04½	.04½
.40	.20	.02	....	Okalta	2,800	.27	.30	.26½	.30
.04½	.02	.....	....	Pacalta	7,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
.05½	.02½	.....	....	Royal Can.	2,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
19.75	16.00	1.00	5.6	Royalite	56	18.00	18.12	17.50	18.12
.13	.05½	.....	....	Vermilata	10,500	.08	.08½	.07½	.07½

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1942 to date. *Paid in 1941.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Nov. 3	9,800	4,100	87,000	......
Nov. 2	10,200	2,800	91,000	6,700
Oct. 31	5,900	6,400	50,000	8,150
Oct. 30	6,700	2,300	75,000	34,900
Oct. 29	5,500	16,400	76,000	10,250
Oct. 28	4,800	1,500	66,000	9,587

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Nov. 4, 1942

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
Dominion of Canada Bonds				
2½	June '43	100¾	101¼	...
3	Oct. '43	103¼	103¾	1.06
2	June '44	100¾	101¼	1.26
1	Sept. '44	98¾	100½	1.42
2½	Jan. '44	100	100¼‡	...
4½	Oct. '44	105¼	105¾	1.45
2½	Nov. '44	101¾	102¼	1.45
a2½	Aug. '45	100	‡100½	b1.85
4	Oct. '45	102	102¾	b1.11
2	Mar. '45	100¾	101¼	1.52
2	Dec. '46	98¾	100	2.00
4½	Feb. '46	107¾	108¼	1.87
2½	Mar. '48	99½	99¾	2.30
3½	June '49	102¾	103¼	b2.24
3½	Oct. '49	102½	103	b1.93
3½	Nov. '51	101¾	102	b2.80
3½	Feb. '52	102½	102¾	‡2.88
a5	May '52	101¼	102	b
4	Oct. '52	105¾	106¼	b2.62
a3	June '51	100¼	100¾	3.00
3	Oct. '52	99½	100	3.00
3	June '55	99½	99¾	3.01
4½	Nov. '56	106¾	107	b2.71
a3	Mar. '54	99½	100	3.07
4½	Nov. '57	107¼	107¾	b2.85
3	June '58	99½	99¾	3.03
4½	Nov. '58	107¾	108¼	b2.96
4½	Nov. '59	108¾	109¼	b3.00
a4	Oct. '60	106¾	‡107¼	b2.98
a3½	Jan. '61	101	102½‡	3.05
3½	June '66	100¾	101¼	b3.12
a3e	Jan. '67	97¼	98¾	3.12
a3e	Nov. '68	97¼	98¾	3.12
†3	Perpet'l.	93½	94½	3.18
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds				
Can. Natl. Railways:				
2	Feb. '43	100¼	100¾	...
2½	Jan. '46	100¾	101¼	1.86
3	May '44	102	102½	1.40
3	Dec. '50	99½	100¼	2.84
3	Jan. '59	98¾	99¼	3.04
*4½	Sept. '51	117¼	118¼	2.20
*4½	Feb. '56	118¾	120	2.72
4½	July '57	118¾	120	2.85
3	Feb. '53	99¼	99¾	3.03

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
4½	June '55	121	122¾	2.66
5	Feb. '54	117¾	118½	3.07
*5e	July '69	117¾	119	...
*5e	Oct. '69	122	123	b2.11
*5e	Feb. '70	122	123	b2.12
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:				
*5	Mar. '55	122¼	123¼	2.74
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	102½	103½	2.76
Provincial Gov't. Bonds				
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	94½	96½	3.45
3½	Aug. '49	96	98	3.87
3½	June '56	96	98	3.68
c4	Nov. '47	109	111	b.41
c4½	Apr. '61	110	113	3.53
c5	Jan. '60	112	114	3.89
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	98	99½	3.06
3½	June '56	99½	100½	3.30
3½	Nov. '50	101	102	3.22
c4½	Sept. '52	112	113	b1.73
c4½	Nov. '60	115	117	3.25
c5	Mar. '60	120	122	3.33
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	100	101	2.11
3	Apr. '48	100	101	b2.71
3	Nov. '50	99	100	b3.00
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.05
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.10
*4	June '62	115	117	2.88
4½	June '50	108¾	110	3.04
*4½	Jan. '62	119	121	3.06
5	Oct. '48	109	110	3.16
*5	Dec. '60	125	127	3.04
5½	July '46	108	109	2.94
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	100	101	b2.74
3½	Feb. '58	100¼	101¼	b3.06
3½	Apr. '47	102	103	2.77
Prince Edward Island:				
4	Mar. '54	102	104	3.57
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	98¾	99¾	3.08
3½	Mar. '48	99½	100½	3.20
3½	Mar. '59	98½	99¼	3.53

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
4	Nov. '52	102	103	3.57
3½	Feb. '55	100½	101½	b3.37
4½	Aug. '58	105½	107½	3.83
4½	Jan. '63	110	112	3.88
Alberta:				
4½	Oct. '56	73	77	d
4	Dec. '54	72	76	d
*5	Oct. '59	74	78	d
c5½	Apr. '52	75	79	d
6	Mar. '47	76	80	d
British Columbia:				
4	Dec. '37	103	...	...
*4½	Jan. '31	111	113	2.74
c4½	Oct. '53	111	113	3.10
c5	Apr. '54	114½	116½	3.27
5½	Feb. '45	104	105½	3.00
6	Feb. '47	109½	111½	3.23
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	100½	102	3.83
c4½	Dec. '56	103½	105	4.03
*5	Dec. '59	107	109	4.25
5½	Oct. '55	109½	111½	4.23
6	Apr. '47	107	109	3.80
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	83	85	5.75
4	Nov. '60	82	84	5.40
c4½	Oct. '51	92½	94½	5.27
c4½	Mar. '60	88½	91	5.30
5	Aug. '58	90	92	5.77
5½	Oct. '52	95½	97	5.90
6	Mar. '52	98½	100	6.00

*—Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b—Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c—Payable Can. & N.Y. a—payable N.Y. †—Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d—Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e—Callable at a premium. ‡—N.Y. funds. ♦—Calculated at 1950 average maturity. ■—Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

Nov. 3, 1942

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Industrial:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm., pf.	55	..
Andian National	26½	..
Anglo C. Tel. A.	7½	7¾
Atlas Steels, c.	20	23
Do., pref.	100	105
B. C. Pulp c.	9½	10½
Do., pfd.	63½	67
B. C. Sugar	55	59
B. C. Tel. p.	100	..
Brown, com.	1	1½
Do., pfd.	18½	20½
Burns & Co., A.	5½	6½
Do., B.	2	3½
Can. Indust. A.	135	139
Can. Co-op Wool	8	9½
Can. Mach. c.	8½	10
Can. Ing. Rand.	58	63
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	6¾	..
Cap. W. Cloth	5½	..
Do., pref.	18½	..
Chase A. W., p.	17½	20
Colonial Steam.	45	47½
Corr. Pap. Box c	2	3
Do., rgts.	5½	8½
Dunlop T. p. $25	16	17½
Easy Wash p $10	9½	10½
Galt Brass, c.	10½	12
Goderich Elev.	7½	8½
Guard. Realty, p.	12	14¾
Guelph Carp., c.	16½	18½
Gurney Fdry., p.	1	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	12¾	13¾
High. Dairy	..	2
Do., pref.	..	47
Inglis, John	5	7½
Ingram & Bell p	88	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	10½	..
Loblaw Inc. c.	10½	12½
Minn.&Ont. P. c.	3½	3¾
Mt. Royal H. c.	2½	3¾

	Bid	Ask.
Moirs, pfd.	17½	20
Morrison Br. un	5	6
M'row Screw p.	100	103½
Do., com.	14	16
Neilson, c.	10	..
Neilson, Wm. p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	70	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	17	19
Prov. Paper, pf.	93	96
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Stand. Fuel, p.	49	52
Do., com.	¾	1½
Stedman, pf. $50	52	..
Sutton Horsley	¾	1
Tor. Carpet, c.	67	..
Do., pref.	66	71
Un. F. Co-op.	3	4
Un. Steel. A. pf.	23	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	114	123
Brockville Tr.	42½	..
Cap. Trust	28½	32
Comm. Fin., co.	5½	7
Grey&Br.Tr. $50	42	..
Guaranty Trust	100	102½
Guelph & O. $50	50	52½
Indust. Mtge.	24½	28½
Lambton Loan	34½	..
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	23	27
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	50	53
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1¾	1¾
Traders Fin. A c	5	6½
Do., A pref.	47½	50
Trusts & Guar.	28½	31
Victoria Trust	67	70
Waterloo Trust	99	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	50½	52
Canada Life	300	325

	Bid	Ask.
Canadian Fire	76	79
Confed. 30% pd.	125	132
Cons. Fire	3½	..
Continental L.	30	34
Crown Life	255	265
Dominion Fire	138	..
D. of Can. Gen.	118	125
Empire, 25% pd.	4	5¾
Excelsior 40% pd	68	72
Fed. Fire 25% pd	50	53½
Great-West Life	210	225
Halifax Fire	14½	15½
Imperial Life	240	265
Manufac. Life	215	222
Monarch Life	31½	34½
National Life	7	9½
Sov. L. 25% pd.	10	12
Sun Life	220	240
Tor. General	4½	5¾
Wellington Fire	58	..
Western Assce.	36	37½
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's, St. Cath. units	51	55
Do., Kingston.	60	64
Do., Toronto p	31	34½
Mansf. Theat., p	35	..
Para. Kitch. p.	48	..
Do., Oshawa c	7½	9¾
Investment Trust Shares:		
Inv. Found. un.	40	43½
Sec's. Hold. pf.	17	20
United Corp., A	20	22
Do., B.	4½	5¾
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas.	26	..
Do., pfd.	100	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	100	104
Int. Util. $1.75 p	11	..
Do., $3.50 p	28	..

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, November 3, 1942

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (old)	.01	.03
(new)	.03	.05
Amal Kirk	.03	.04
Anoki	.01	.03
Aquarius	.09	.12
Arjon	.01	.03
Armistice	.02	.05
Argosy	.02	.04
Area	.04	.06
Arntfield	.00½	.01
Barb Lard	.01	.02
Brock	.03	.04
Clift Cons	.16	.18
Can Rad	.06	.08
Cent Man	.01½	.02½
Cheminis	.01½	.03
Columb	.22	.24
Cons Chib	.03	.06
Delpine	..	.03
De Santis	.02	.03
Dona Pat	.00½	.01½
Eastward	.05	.10
Elmos	.03	.06
Franco	.17	..
Goodrock	.37	.40
Hayes Cad	.01½	.02
Hoyle (new)	.04½	.05½
Hugh P P	.02	.03
Kir Town	.03	.05
Lacoma	.00½	.01
Laguerre	.02	.05
Low Pete	.11	..
L Geneva	.05	..
Magnet C	.16	.21
Magnet L	.06	..
Major M	.15	.17
Martin B	.01½	.03
Mat Can	.01	.04
Mat Cons	.07	.11
McMarm	.06	.09
Moffatt H	.01	.02
Mosher	.04	.06
McManus	.00½	.01½
Nat Mal	.11	.14
Nick Off	1.15	1.40
Norbeau	.13	.18
New Rib	.00½	.01
Oklend	.02	.03
O'Lea Mal	.01½	.03
Opemiska	.06	.07
Orpit	.01½	.02
Pascalis	.08	.11
Pontiac R	.03	.05
Port Cold	.20	.23
Prop'ary	3.00	..
Presdor	.01½	.02
Que Man	.20	.22
Rand Mal	.07½	.10
Ritoria	.01	.03
S.A.G.A.	..	.25
Sheldon	.04	.06
Springer	.07	.10
Stadacona	.04	..
Tombill	.12	..
Tomah'k	.80	.85
Thoms Lk	.06	.08
Union Min	.01	.03
Wesley	.00½	.01½
Young D	.15	.18

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Nov. 2 Bid	Ask
A				
Abitibi 7% pf.	...	13½	6	...
Acme Glove	...	3	3	..
Do., pref.	6.50	48½	..	60
Agnew Surp.	.80+.20	11	11	..
Do., pref.	7	109	109	..
Alta. Pac. Gr. p.	...	29½	26½	28½
Algoma Steel pf.	5	79½	79	80
Aluminium pref.	6	117	114	..
Amal. Electric	.50	6	6	..
Amer. Cyn., B	.60	..	33	..
Assoc. Brew.	1.75	13½	14	15
Assoc. T.&T.A.	...	..	1	..
Do., pref.	...	..	12	..
Ault & Wiborg	5.50	102½	103	..
B				
Barber Ellis	.47½	8½	6	..
Barker's Bread	...	.75	.50	1.00
Do pref.	...	18	18	..
Beath & Sons	.80	5	4½	7
Beaver Lumber	...	3½	4	5
Do., pref.	...	101	101	..
Beatty Bros 2nd p.	7	110½	110½	..
Belding Cort.	4+2	80	80	..
Do., pref.	7	116½	116	..
Bertram & Sons	.30+.10	7¾	6¾	..
Blue Ribbon	...	3	3	4½
Blue Top Br. A.	.60	8½	9	..
Do., "B"	...	9	8½	10
Brand. Hender.	...	3½	3	..
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	6½	..
Do., pref.	6	90	90	..
B. C. Packers	1.50	15	14½	15½
C				
Caldwell Linen	...	..	4	..
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	22½	22	22½
Do. 2nd pref.	.80	9	8¾	9½
Calgary Power p.	6	97¾	..	100
Can. Bread p.	6	100	100	..
Do., pref (B)	2.50	34	35	40
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	5¾	3¾	..
Canada Cycle. p.	5	104¾	103½	..
Can. Forg. (B)	1.50	19½	17	..
Can. Iron	...	55	..	..
Can. Malting	2+50	33	30	33
Can. Nor. Pr. pf.	7	80½	60	80
Can. Packers	4	78	75½	78
Can. Starch	.50	8½	8	..
Do., pref.	7	113	108	..
Can. W. Cable	6.50	106½	106½	..
Can. Bakeries	...	2	1½	2
Can. Bronze	1.50+.50	28	..	29
Do., pref.	5	105	105½	106
Can. Canners	.50	5	5	5½
Do., 1st pfd.	1+.20■	18¾	19	19½
Can. Celanese rts.	1	22½	21½	23
Can. Convert	2	15½	15	17
Can. Cottons	4+2	100	90	100
Can. Fairb. pf.	6	100	99	..
Can. For. Inv. p.	8	105	105½	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	215	151	..
Can. G. Inv.	.50	7½	7½	7¾
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	.05	.10	.20
Can. Lt. & Pr.	1	12½	12½	..
Can. Oil	.50+.70	14½	..	13
Do., pref.	8	105	105	112
C. Pr. & Pa. In	...	.25	.15	1.00
Do., pref.	...	1.00	1.25	1.75
C. Tube & Stl. pref.	♦5.25	100½	99½	103
Do., 2nd pref.	...	5	5	7
Can. Vickers	...	3	2¾	3
C. Wallpaper A	1	9½	9	..
Do., (B)	1	9	9	13
C. Wire Box	1.50+.50▲	19	18½	20
Capital Estates	...	1.00	1.00	..
Catelli Food pf.	.75	10	10	..
Celtic Knit	...	1.50	1.50	..
Cent. Can. L'n.	8	145	..	135
Chart. Trust	4	95	..	89
Chem. Research	...	.06	.05½	.12
City Gas & El.	...	.20	.15	.20
Claude Neon	...	.05	.01	.05
Comm. Alcohol p.	.40	6	6	..
Conduits Nat.	.40	3¾	3½	4
Cons. Div. Sec.	...	.02	.02	.05
Do., pref.	.75	5½	5	..
Cons. Press	...	3	2	4
Cons. Sand pf.	3.50	72	75	81½
Cosmos Imp.	1.20+.15	21	20	22½
Crown Dom. Oil	...	1.25	1.25	..
D, E				
David & Fre. A	1+15	9½	8¾	9¾
Do., (B)	...	16	1	1½
deHavilland	...	5¾	..	6
Do., pref.	7+5.25	85	75	..
Disher Steel	...	1.05	.50	.75
Do., pref.	...	6	6½	8
Dom. Ang. Inv.	4	30	22	..
Do., pref.	5	75	75	84
Dom. Engineer	...	17	18	20
Dom. Envelope	...	6	..	7½
Do., pre.	7	90	..	90
Dom. Found. p.	6	105	106	110
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	.50	..	.50
Do., pref.	2	23½	22	24
Dom. Square	...	1½	1½	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Nov. 2 Bid	Ask
Dom. Tar & Ch. pf.	5.50	86½	86½	90
Dom. Textile p.	7	151	150	..
East Keot. Pr.	...	.50	..	..
Do., pref	...	6	7	10
East Dairies	...	.50	.30	.75
East Steel	1	11½	11½	12¾
East Theat.	...	6½	6	..
Easy Washing	...	2½	3	4½
Economic Inv.	2	25	..	23
Enam. & Heat	...	2½	..	2¾
Equitable Life	.15	5½	5	6
F, G				
Fam. Players	1	15	14	16
Federal Grain	...	40	..	1.25
Do, pref.	6	37	..	39
Fleury Bissell	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref	...	10	10	14
For. Pr. Secs.	...	.15	..	.25
Foundation Co.	♦1.20+.50	13	13½	14
Freiman	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref.	1.50	55	55	..
Gatineau Pwr.	.60	5½	6½	6¾
Do., rights	...	.10	..	.10
Gt. Lakes Pap.	...	2¾	1	9
Do., pref.	♦.75	16	5	20
Gt. W. Saddlery	...	3½	..	4
Do., pref.	3	24	23	27
Greening Wire	.60	10½	9	10½
Gurd, Chas.	...	4	3½	4
Do., pref.	...	70	..	..
H, I				
Halifax Fire	1	14½	..	14½
Ham. Cot., pf.	2	32	31	..
Ham. U. Theat.	...	.65	.65	1.40
Do., pref.	5	76½	70	90
Harding Carpet	1.20+.10	3½	3	3½
Hillcrest Coll.	...	..	.20	.90
Holt Renfrew	...	5	5	..
Do., pref.	...	45	45	61
Home Invest.	...	28½	33½	..
Humberstone S.	.50	6¾	7½	..
Hunts (A)	...	6	..	6
Co., (B)	...	8½	..	8
Huron & E. 20% pd	.80	7½	7½	8½
Hydro Electric	...	1.00	.25	1.00
Imperial Life	15	..	..	275
Imp. Varnish	.50+.10	7½	..	8½
Do., pref	1.50	26¾	..	28
Indust. Accept.	...	7½	8½	11
Inter-City Bak.	3	26	25	35
Inter'c Coal	5	35	..	..
Do., pref	8	120	..	..
Inter. Bronze	1.50	11½	11½	12
Int. Coal & C.	.03	.25	.26	.40
Int. Metal Ind. p. A.	6+5▲	88	..	90
Int. Mill., pf.	5	110¾	110¾	..
Int. Paints	...	1½	1	2
Do., pref	1+25▲	13½	12½	15
Int. Pap. P. pf.	5	52¾	..	55
Int. Power	...	4	4	..
Int. St. Rlty. A.	...	..	..	10
Do., (B)	...	..	..	4
Int. Util. (A)	...	2½	2¾	3
Do. (B)	...	.10	.05	.10
J, K, L				
Jam. Pub. Ser.	.68	13½	..	12½
Do., pref.	7	101½	101	..
Kelvinator	...	6½	7	8½
L. St. John Pr.	...	6½	6½	7½
Landed Bank	4	54	50	65
Lang, J. A.	.70+.30	10	10	15½
Langley's pref.	2	20	20	24½
Legare, pref.	...	8¾	8	9
Levy Bros.	.10	2¾	2¾	..
Lindsay, C. W.	...	7	6	7
Do., pref.	2	51	50	..
M				
Mackin Steel	...	1	..	3½
Do., pref.	5	60	55	75
M. L. Gardens	...	5	5	8¾
Do., pref.	.40	5	5	6½
Maritime Tele.	.80+2½	15½	..	..
Do., pref.	.70	16½	..	..
Marcus Loew's	...	17½	23	..
Do., pref.	7	95	96½	..
Melchers	...	1	1	1½
Do., pref.	.60	6	4½	6
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	44	..	42
Mod. Contain.	1.20	14	13½	16
Do., pref.	5.50	90	88½	95
Monarch Knit	...	3	3	..
Do., pref.	7	55	60	65
Montreal Cot.	4	67	65	..
Do., pref.	7	116	115½	..
Mont. L. Pr.	...	.25	.25	.50
Montreal Loan	1.25	13	12½	..
Mtl. Refrig & S.	...	.80	.75	..
Do., pref.	1.25	16	16½	..
Moore Corp. p. (B)	7	246	..	..
Muirheads	...	.10	.10	.25
Do., pref	...	1	2	4
National Tr.	8	120	120	125
Noorduyn Av.	...	2½	2½	3
Nor. Can. Mtge.	...	5½	5½	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Nov. 2 Bid	Ask
N, O				
Nor. Trusts	...	7	6	7
North Star Oil	...	.50	.50	.90
Do., pref.	.35	3	3½	3½
N.S.L. & Pr. c.	6	87½	..	83
Ogilvie Flour p.	7	151	151	..
Ontario Loan	5	105	103½	105
Ont. Silknit c.	...	..	..	2
Do., pref.	3	35	32	38
Do., Scripts	1	11	10½	11
Ont. Steel	1	9¾	8	..
Do., pref.	7	110	110	115
Orange Crush	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref.	...	1.60	1.50	..
Ott. Car Air	♦.20	4½	..	4½
Ottawa El. Rly.	2	20	..	22
Ott. L. H. & Pr. p.	5	81	80	..
P, Q				
Paton Mfg.	4	30½	33	..
Do., pref.	7	113	111	..
Penmans p.	6	122	120	..
People's Cr. Sec.	.25	5	4½	5½
Photo Eng.	1	11	10	12
Porto Rico Pr. p.	7	97	98	..
Power Corp. pf.	6	76	76	80
Do., 2nd pref.	3	30½	30	32½
Price Bros. p.	5.50	57	..	58½
Prov. Transport	.40	5½	5½	5½
Que. Telephone	...	4	4	..
R				
Real Estate Loan	2	24	25	..
Regent Knit., c.	.40	4¾	5	5½
Do., pref.	1.60	18	18	..
Reliance Grain	...	3½	3½	..
Do., pref.	6.50	70	68	72
River S. Mill	2	17½	18	20
Rolland Pap.	.60	7	7	..
Do., pref.	6	93	90	95
Russell Indust.	.80	12½	12½	15
S				
Saguenay Pr. p.	5.50	104	104	105½
Sangamo	1	24	..	34
Sarnia Br. (A)	...	7	7	..
Do., (B)	...	1	1½	2½
Scythes & Co.	1+.50	15	14½	19¾
Do., pref.	1.75	24½	25	..
Sher. Wms.	.60	9½	8	..
Do., pref.	7	111	110	114
Silverwoods	.40	8	8	9
Do., pref.	.40	7½	7¾	8½
Simon & Sons	.60+.15	8½	8	8½
Do., pref.	7	103	102	..
Simpson, pref.	6.50	75	73	76
Simpson, R., pf.	6	..	132	..
So. Can. Pr.	.80	10	9½	10
St. Law. Flour	1.40+.50	22	23	..
Do., pref.	7	115	115	..
Stand Chem.	1.25	11	10	11½
Stand. Clay	...	1	2	..
St. Pav. & Mt. pf.	.31½	5	4½	5½
Stand. Radio	.40	3½	..	..
Sterling Coal	...	3	..	..
Stop & Shop	...	.25	..	.25
Stuart, D. A., pf.	.80+.25	11¾	..	11
Supersilk, H. A.	...	..	..	2
Do., (B)	...	..	..	3
Sup. Pete. Ord.	1+.25	18½	..	..
Do., com.	1+.25	18¾	..	32
T, U, V				
Tamblyn	.80	10	9½	10
Do., pref.	2.50	52½	52½	..
Thayers	...	1.25	1.25	..
Do., pref.	3.50	18	..	38½
Thrift Stores, c.	...	2½	2½	5
Do., pref.	...	14	14½	15
Tip Top Tailors	.52½	4½	4	5
Do., pref.	7	96	95	98
Tooke Bros.	...	1	1	2
Tor. Gen. Tr.	4	70	66	70
Tor. Mtge.	5	60	58	66½
Traders Bldg.	...	44	44	..
Tuckett Tob. p.	7	151	150	155
Twin City, pf.	3.50	28½	38	..
Un. Amuse. (B)	.80	13½	13½	..
United Distill.	.10	1.05	1.25	1.75
United Secs.	...	3	4	6½
Viau Bisc.	...	3	..	..
W, Y, Z				
Wabasso Cot.	4	38	36	38
W. Koot. Pr. p.	7	136	135	..
West Breweries	.20	2½	2½	4
West. C. Flour p.	...	26½	27	30
West. Grain p.	...	5	..	7
West. Grocers p.	7	110	110	120
Weston Geo. p.	5	90	91	92
Wilsils	1	15	14½	..
Wood, A.&J. p.	7	69	67	70
Woods Mfg. pf.	...	60	..	65
York Knitting	.40	4½	3½	4½
Zellers	.80	10¾	10½	11
Do., pref.	1.50	24	23½	24

♦Paid in 1942 to date. ▲On arrears. ■Participating.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate	Last sale	Nov. 2 Bid	Ask
A				
Amm. Gold	...	.00½	.00½	..
Anglo-Huronian	.20	1.90	1.80	..
Arno	...	.01	..	.01½
Ashley	...	.02½	.02½	.05½
Astoria Quebec	...	.02	..	.02
B				
Bagamac	...	.03½	.03	..
Bankfield	...	.02½	.02½	.03½
Base Metals	...	.07	.07	.07½
Bayonne	.01	.03	.02	..
Beaufor	...	.02½	.01	.03
Berens River	.09	.60	..	..
Bonetal Gold	...	.06	.06	.07
Bouscadillac G. M.	...	.01½	.01½	.02½
Brazil Gold	...	.03	..	.02¾
Brett Tretnewey	...	.00½	..	..
Buffalo Can.	...	.02¾	.01	.02
Bunker Hill	...	.01½	..	..
C, D				
Camp Bird	...	..	.02	..
Cartier Malartic	...	.01	.00½	.01
Castle Trethewey	...	.50	..	.60
Cen. Cadillac	...	.03	.02½	.03
Coniagas	.10	.75	.60	..
Delnite	.08	.43	..	.40
Denison Nickel	...	.03	.02½	.03½
Dentonia	...	.00½	.00¾	.00½
F, G				
Fairview Amal.	...	.00½	.00½	..
Federal	...	.01½	.01½	.01¾
Gillies Lake	...	.03	.02½	.03
Glenora	...	.00½	.00½	.01
Golconda	...	.04	.04	..
Gold Belt	.04	.13	.09½	..
Goodfish	...	.01	.00½	.01½
Graham Bosquet	...	.01½	.01	.02½
Grandora	...	.05	.04	..
Grandview	.02	.10½	.11	..
Grull Wihksne	.00½	.01½	.01½	.02
H, I, J				
Halcrow Swayze	...	.02	.01½	.02
Halliwell Gold	...	.00¾	.00¾	.01½
Hasaga Gold	...	.10	.10	.18
Home Gold	...	.00½	.00½	..
Indian Mines	...	.01½	.01	.01½
Jaccla	...	.00½	..	..
Jellicoe	...	.01	.01	.02
J. M. Cons. Gold	...	.00½	..	.01
Joliet Quebec	...	.01½	.01½	.01¾
K, L				
Kerr Lake	▲.05	.22	..	..
Kirk. Gold Rand	...	.01	.01½	.02½
Kootenay Belle	...	.20	.17½	.21
Lebel Oro	...	.00½	.00½	.01½
M				
Man. & Eastern	...	.00½	.00½	.00¾
Maralgo	...	.01½	.01½	..
McGillivray Cr.	.01	.18½	.20	.23
McLellan Gold	...	.01	.01	.01¾
Mentor Exploration	...	.20	..	..
Minto Gold	...	.00½	.00½	.00¾
N, O				
Nicola	...	.00¾	.00¾	.01
Nor. Canada	...	.14	.13	..
Norgold	...	.03	.02½	.04
Northern Empire	.10	2.00	..	..
Osisko	...	.02	..	..
P, Q, R				
Pacific Nickel	...	.05	.05	..
Pandora	...	.01½	.01½	.03½
Partanen Mal.	...	.01	..	.01½
Pato Cons. G.	†.25	2.10	2.05	2.25
Pawnee Kirk	...	.00½	..	.01
Placer Devel.	.25	5.50	4.75	6.00
Prospectors Air's	...	.12	.08	..
Quebec Gold	▲.02	.20	.20	..
Quemont	...	.04	..	.06
Red Crest	...	.00½	..	.02
Reeves McDonald	...	.28	.20	..
Reno Gold	.20	.08	.08	..
S, T, U, W, Y				
Sand River	...	.00½	.00½	..
Shawkey	...	.00½	.01	.01½
Slave Lake	...	.02½	.02½	.02½
Sudbury Contact	...	.01½	..	.03
Surf Inlet	.01	.06	..	.04½
Taylor Bridge	...	.02	.02	.04
Towagmac	...	.08	.08	.11½
Uchi Gold Bonds	...	28.00	..	35.00
Wiltsey Coughlan	...	.01½	.01½	..
Wpg. River Tin	...	.00½	..	.00½
Ymir Girl	...	.03½	.04	.04½

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate	Last sale	Nov. 2 Bid	Ask
Alta. Pac. Cons.	...	.07	.06½	.08
Amalgamated	.04	.15	..	..
Anaconda	...	.02½	.02	..
Calmont	...	.18	.16	.20
Commoil	.02	.17	.14	.20
Common Pete	...	.19	.19	.22
Federated Pete	.01½	.32	..	..
Foothills	...	.75	.62	.80
Grease Creek	...	.01	.00½	.02
High Sarcee	...	.07	.08½	.10
Madison	...	.01½	..	..
Mill City	...	.06½	.05	.07½
Model	.03	.13	.13½	..
National Petroleum	...	.03	.04	.05
Oil Selections	...	.02½	.02½	.03½
Pacific Petroleum	...	.19	.15	.20
Petrol Oil & Gas	.04	.25	..	..
South End	...	.03	.02	.02½
South West Pete	...	.15	..	.20
Spooner	...	.03	.03½	..
Sunset	.03	.07½	.07	..
Texas Can.	...	.70	..	..
United Oils	...	.03½	.03½	.04½
Vanalta	...	.04½	.04½	..
Vulcan	...	.15	.15	.25

▲Paid in 1941. †Paid in 1942 to date.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

November 3, 1942

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Nov. 3	Ask.	Bid Oct. 27
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	20½	22½	20
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	74	76½	74
B. C. Power	4½	'60	98	100½	98
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	105	107	105
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	110½	112½	110
Do.	5	'64	104½	107	104½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	94½	97	95½
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	107½	110	107
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	99½	101½	99½
●Do., A	3½	'69	101	103	101
♦Do., B	3½	'69	98	100	98
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	100½	103	101
Do.	5	'57	99	101½	98½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	40½	43½	41
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	100¼	102½	100¼
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100	102½	100
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	99½	101½	100
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	101½	103½	101
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
Do.	3½	'63	100	102	100
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	101	103	101
†Do.	5	'55	81	84	81
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	104	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101½	103½	101½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102	104	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	100½	103½	100½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	89½	92½	90
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	102½	104½	102
●Saguenay P.	4½	'66	107½	109¾	107½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104½	107½	104½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103½	105½	103½
Shaw, W. & Pr.	4½	'61	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'69	103½	105½	103
Union Gas	4½	'50	95½	98½	95½
●Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	91½	94½	91½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	97	100	97
‡Wpg. El. ser. A.	5	'65	86	89	85½
Do., B	5	'65	76½	79½	76½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	55	58	56½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	52	55	53½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103	101
Do.	6	'54	93½	96	93½
†Alta Pa. Grain.	6	'46	103½	106	103½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	103	102½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101	103	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	83	86	81
‡‡Do.	7	'50	111	..	107
●Brown Co.	5	'59	76½	79½	77
Burns & Co.	5	'58	70½	73½	70½
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102½	105	102
Canada Electric	4½	'65	96	99	96
Can. Paper	4	'52	99½	101½	99½
Can. Steamship.	5	'57	102	104	101½
Can. Canners	4	'51	101	103½	101
*Can. Int. Paper.	6	'49	102½	105½	104
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	94	97	94
‡‡Candn. Vickers	6	'47	90	93	93
C.P.R.	3½	'51	96½	98½	96½
Do.	4	'49	99	101	99
Col. Steamships	6	'54	101	103	101
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	58½	61½	59
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	96½	99½	96½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4½	'52	98	101	98
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	102	105	102½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	102½	105½	102½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	97½	100½	98
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	76	79	75½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	102½	105	102
†East. Dairies	6	'49	70	73	69½
Famous Players	4½	'51	101	103½	101
†Federal Grain	6	'49	103½	106	103½

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Nov. 3	Ask.	Bid Oct. 27
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102½	105	102½
Galt Brass	5	'50	94	97	94
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	101	103½	101
*Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	89	92	90
●Gurney Fdry.	5	'49	80½	83½	81
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	102½	105	102½
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	101	103½	101
Do.	5	'56	100	102½	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	103	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	82	85	82
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	52	55	52
●Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	95½	98½	95½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	35	40	35
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104½	107½	104½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	78	81	77½
Do.	5	'61	47½	50½	48
Legare	6	'61	88	91	88
Maple L. M.	3	'58	86	88½	85
Man. Sugar	3	'60	102½	105	102½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	96	99½	96½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	97½	100½	98
McCormicks	4	'52	97½	100½	97½
Do.	4½	'52	103½	106½	103
Mercury Mills	5	'59	95	98	95
Mersey Paper	5	'57	91½	94½	91½
†Do.	5	'49	91½	94½	91½
●M. & O. Paper	5	'60	97½	99½	96
Moirs Ltd.	5	'53	73½	76½	72½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	84½	87½	85
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	47	50	47
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101½	..	101½
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'65	81	84	81
Price Bros.	5	'57	90	93	91
Do.	4	'57	69	72	72
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	108	105
Reliance Grain.	4½	'32	98	100½	98
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	102	104½	102
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6	'48	75	80	75
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	96	99	96
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	99½	102	99½
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	101½	104	101½
Stand. Lime	5	'44	98½	..	98½
Sterling Coal	6	'45	98	101	98
Stop Shop	3	'47	63	68	63
United Amuse.	6	'56	100	102½	100
United Corp.	5	'53	93½	96½	93½
*United Gas	5	'48	104½	107½	104½
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	100½	103	100½
†Western Grain	6	'49	61½	64½	60½

*Payable in Can. or U.S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
●Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
‡Payable in Can. or U. K.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell, Toronto)

Bid and Asked as at Nov. 3, 1942, and change in bids from previous week.

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
Allens Lond. The, pfd.	51	54	+1
Brantford Roofing, c.	2	2½	—1
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	..	21	..
Can. Gen. Sec's. 'A' 'B'	6¾	8	+1
C.P.R. 4% p. (£ par)	2½	3½	—1
Can. West. Lumber, c.	.15	.40	..
Cawthra Apts., pref.	2½	3½	..
Century Finance, com.	..	24	—1
Claude Neon, 7% pref.	.75	1.50	..
Collingwood Term., pf.	2	..	..
Do., com.	2	..	..
Colonial Realty, com.	2	..	..
Commer. Life, 10% pd.	4½	6½	..
†Copeland Flour units	15½	17	..
Copland Brewing	.90	..	..
Dairy Corp., pref.	12	14½	..
Do., com.	1.00	1.40	+.10
Dom. Alloy Steel, pref.	.05	.15	..
Dom. Life, 70% pd.	177	200	—2
Dover Industries	6½	8	..
Dubuisson Gold	.10	.12	..
Eastern Steel, 5% pref.	20½	21½	+1
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	..	45	..
Hart Battery, com.	4	5½	..
Loew's London Th. pfd.	7½	8	..
London & West. Trusts.	30	32	..
Mont. Deb. Corp., pref.	2	..	..
Murphy Paint, com.	7	9	—1
Do., 5½% pref.	88½	91	..
Nat. Hosiery, com.	.85	1.10	..
Do., pref.	.95	..	+.05
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	89	..	+1
*Do., 2nd pfd.	29	..	+1
Do., com.	..	1	..
Que. Pulp & Paper, pf.	21½	23½	—1½
P. L. Robertson, old c.	302	..	..
St. John Dry D. 5½% pf.	94½	98	+1
Sincennes McN., com.	1¾	..	..
Supertest Pete., 6% pf.	26	27½	..
Tip Top Tailors Inc. un.	9	10½	..
Viceroy Mfg., 6% pref.	21½	23½	..
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.85	1.15	..
West. Can. Hydro, pf.	11½	12½	+1
*Western Life, 20% pd.	11	13	..
Windsor Hotel, com.	2½	3	..

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.93	$10.09	$8.71
Hogs	16.40	16.41	14.80
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2002	.1990	.1707
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0350
Wheat Man. (bu.)	.90⅜	.90	.72⅛
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅛
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	99.7	99.6	91.2
Dow Jones (fut.)	84.01	84.14	....
Fishers	108.4	108.2	98.3
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Sept.)	117.4	117.7	114.7
W'sale (Sept.)	96.0	95.6	93.4
U. S. (Aug.)	99.2	98.7	90.3
Gt. Brit. (Aug.)	†158.6	159.8	153.2

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Dividends Declared

Week Ending Nov. 3, 1942

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Aunor Gold	.04	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Bk. Can. Nat'le	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Beatty Bros. A	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	3.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Ind. Alc., A B	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Canadian Oil, c.‡	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Canada Dry	†.15	Dec. 11	Nov. 25
Can. Breweries, p.	.85	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Distillers Seag.	.55⅛	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eastern Steel	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Granby Cons.	■†.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Guelph Carpet	1	Oct. 31	......
Hallnor Mines	.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Inter. Nickel, c.	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Lake of W. Mill.	.30	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Noranda	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
N.S. Light & Pr. p.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Do., pref.	1.75	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Provincial Bank	1.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Siscoe Gold	.01½	Dec. 15	Nov. 18
Waite Amulet	.10	Dec. 10	Nov. 16
Walkerville Br.	■.05	Dec. 3	Nov. 19
West Steel	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 14

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. ‡Extra.

Annual Meetings

1942	Company	Place
Nov. 5	Newbec Mines*	Toronto
Nov. 9	Maple Leaf Milling	Toronto
Nov. 10	Laura Secord Candy	Toronto
Nov. 16	Consumers' Gas Co.	Toronto
Nov. 19	Ogilvie Flour Mills	Montreal
Nov. 20	Standard Clay Prod.‡	Montreal
Nov. 24	B. C. Pulp & Paper‡	Montreal
Nov. 24	Distillers-Seagrams‡	Montreal
Nov. 25	Imperial Bank	Toronto
Dec. 7	Bank of Montreal	Montreal
Dec. 9	Dominion Bank	Toronto

*Special. ‡Bondholders.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Eastern Car	†6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Nfld. Pr. & P.	*5½%	1970	Jan. 15	105
Ott. Val. Pwr.	‡4%	1964	Dec. 1	103½

†$52,000. ‡$106,000. *Offer to convert these debentures into new 3½% debentures closes Dec. 5, 1942.

Stock Issues

Beatty Bros. .. 6% 1st Pref. Dec. 15 ‡110¼

‡Includes dividend accrued to date of redemption.

OIL ROYALTIES

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Oct. daily allow. bbls.	Sept. daily allow. bbls.	July pay. 1% $	Aug. pay. 1% $	Sept. pay. 1% $	Paid to Sept. 30 1% $	Dealers offering price 1%* $
Ace No. 1 gross	525	525	230.24	219.32	205.12	3,575.67	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	82	82	36.40	33.60	32.80	3,498.40	1,300
Do., No. 1 net	82	82	30.40	25.60	22.40	3,994.80	900
Do., No. 2 gr.	485	485	229.60	234.40	210.80	3,844.40	7,800
Do., No. 2 net	485	485	166.40	168.00	150.40	5,675.40	5,000
Allied No. 1 pfd.	95	95	42.61	38.12	42.92	898.18	1,700
Arrow No. 1 net	116	116	49.00	47.00	39.00	1,410.60	....
Do., No. 2 net	186	186	64.90	70.00	51.00	1,403.20	2,000
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	105	105	....	48.80	....	......	1,600
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	654	654	317.60	329.20	....	†1,529.60	8,200
D. & D. net pfd.	75	75	27.60	26.80	30.00	1,777.80	1,000
East Crest No. 5	130	130	59.20	59.20	49.60	237.20	1,900
Independent No. 1 p.	220	220	114.60	103.03	93.03	1,913.45	3,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	220	220	103.42	89.73	78.62	1,942.89	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	108	108	62.00	46.00	40.00	590.00	1,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	108	108	59.20	54.80	43.20	1,472.60	....
Do., No. 2 net	578	578	284.80	289.60	154.40	4,176.60	5,700
Do., No. 2 gr.	578	578	273.20	277.60	239.80	5,360.40	....
Do., No. 3 net	825	825	280.40	283.20	259.20	5,495.20	8,300
Do., No. 3 gr.	825	825	376.00	380.80	374.80	5,259.20	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	299	299	149.20	144.00	137.20	1,943.20	4,200
Do., No. 4 gr.	299	299	134.80	128.40	128.40	2,234.40	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	650	650	....	....	....	......	7,700
Do., No. 7 dfd.	650	650	....	....	....	......	4,300
Do., No. 7 gr.	650	650	181.60	290.80	292.40	744.80	9,700
Do., No. 8 pfd.	529	293	....	....	....	......	3,000
Do., No. 8 gr.	529	293	....	176.40	199.60	376.00	6,700
Do., No. 8 dfd.	529	293	....	....	....	......	2,300
Do., No. 9 gr.	427	427	250.00	230.80	181.60	707.60	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	427	427	....	....	....	......	3,000
Do., No. 9 dfd.	427	427	....	....	....	......	2,400
Miracle No. 1 net	415	415	152.09	139.53	124.27	4,463.30	4,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	415	415	203.20	176.12	170.40	4,351.80	....
Do., No. 2 pfd.	304	304	146.81	132.63	108.62	1,034.96	4,200
Do., No. 2 gr.	304	304	131.80	133.38	149.60	611.52	3,600
Renown No. 1 pfd.	95	95	38.00	52.60	36.78	174.03	....
Winalta No. 1 pfd.	81	81	35.60	46.80	....	†3,382.70	1,000

*Approximately 25% over dealers' list prices. †To Aug. 31 only.

Drilling Wells — Prices and Depths

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering Price per 1%
Atlas Br. Dom. No. 3 pfd.	8,310	*$4,375
Bonaventure pfd.	8,700	2,500
Bonaventure gr.	8,700	4,400
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	7,948	6,300
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	7,948	7,800
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	6,663	4,900
Miracle No. 3 gr.	6,663	8,400
Northcl. No. 1 pfd.	8,159	5,000
Northcl. No. 1 dfd.	8,159	2,600
Northcl. No. 1 gr.	8,159	6,500
Northend No. 1 pfd.	8,639	1,800
Northend No. 1 dfd.	8,639	4,300
Northend No. 1 gr.	8,639	2,900
Northend No. 2 pfd.	6,450	2,000
Northend No. 2 gr.	6,450	3,000
National Vulcan No. 1	2,993	*4,375
New Ranchmen's pfd.	1,770	*3,200
Empire pfd. (Ont.)†	....	*1,100
Hi-Test Pet. pfd.†	....	*3,600
Kinsella Ltd.†	....	*2,100

*Pegged price. †Acreage royalty.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the ninth day of December, 1942, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd October, 1942.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of January, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1942.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
October 31st, 1942.

WAITE AMULET MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of WAITE AMULET MINES, LIMITED, payable December 10, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1942.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont.,
November 2, 1942.

AUNOR GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Four (4c) Cents per share, payable in Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of AUNOR GOLD MINES LIMITED, payable December 1, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 30, 1942.

Hallnor Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of HALLNOR MINES, LIMITED (No Personal Liability), payable December 1, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1942.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., November 3rd, 1942.

Western Steel Products Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 2

Notice is hereby given that Dividend No. 2 at the rate of Fifty (50) Cents per Share, has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian Funds, on the first day of December, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of November, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

P. F. FOWLE,
Winnipeg, Manitoba. Secretary.
October 26th, 1942.

Upper Canada Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 10

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of two and one-half cents (.02½c) per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian Funds on November 28th, 1942, to shareholders as of record at close of business November 14th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

G. F. SUMMERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1942.

"CANADA DRY"

Dividend Notice

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, a Delaware Corporation, held October 27, 1942, a dividend of fifteen cents (15¢) per share was declared, payable December 11, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 25, 1942.

W. J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Siscoe Gold Mines Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of One and One-half Cents (1½c) per share on the issued Capital Stock of Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, has been declared payable on December 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of November, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

H. E. GREEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, October 29th, 1942.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred shares of the Company, payable on December 1st, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

D. A. MacINNES,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Common Stock of the Company, payable on December 1st, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14th, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

D. A. MacINNES,
Secretary.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

A more plentiful beef supply in centres where this product was extremely scarce a few weeks ago does not mean that meat rationing is now unlikely. In fact, Food Controller Taggart warned Canadian consumers this week about discounting such a step.

The real yardstick of Canada's meat supply is not the amount of beef, pork, lamb or poultry coming on the market but the total of all, and especially the two major lines, beef and pork. That total has shown no great change in the last six months. True, there is a great deal more beef available, but offsetting this has been a sharp contraction in pork for the domestic market.

Contraction of the latter is due to an intensive effort to speed up bacon exports to Great Britain. Canada failed to fill the quota of 600 million pounds for the year which closed in October, but officials hope to make up the deficiency in extra shipments this fall, in addition to filling a still higher quota for the year just commencing.

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Meat Production Up

So far as the farmer is concerned in the meat situation, he has made considerable efforts to boost production. Output of hogs has been increased to a huge extent and there has also been a smaller but steady expansion in beef cattle. But these increases have not been sufficient to meet a big gain in domestic demand, due to a great deal more industrial employment and the building up of large fighting forces in the Dominion, plus a tremendous increase in bacon exports to Great Britain. The net result is a shortage of meat on the domestic market varying in severity as farm deliveries of hogs and cattle rise and fall.

Just at present we should be entering an easy stage, as late fall is the natural farm season for disposing of finished livestock.

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Butter Scarcity

Another agricultural food product which has been hovering near the short side has been butter. For an explanation, here again one must go back to the larger industry behind it, dairying. The yardstick of volume is total milk output. From this comes all our dairy by-products, cheese from the whole milk, butter and ice cream from the cream skimmed off the whole milk, and, of course, fluid milk and cream for direct consumer consumption. Output of milk in Canada has increased substantially since the war but the demand—domestic and export—has outstripped it.

Biggest single factor has been the huge gain in cheese exports to Great Britain, although a general increase in domestic consumption of butter, cream and milk and heavy exports of condensed milk to Britain have also had an effect.

For many months it has been apparent that we were heading toward a butter shortage. Normally there is sufficient surplus production during the summer months, when cows are on pasture, to balance a shortage during the winter. But little surplus butter went into storage last summer.

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Production Stimulants

To stimulate production, the Dominion Government offered a bonus of six cents a pound on butter fat, roughly the equivalent of a pound and a fifth of butter. This resulted in cream being diverted from ice cream manufacture and fresh use to butter factories, and built up a small surplus of butter this fall.

As a further incentive the authorities authorized a three-quarters of a cent per pound butter price increase last week. As a result of this double encouragement, many farmers will undoubtedly try to expand their dairy operations this winter. Fortunately, they have excellent feed crops stored, but they are hampered by a labor shortage and of all farm jobs milking cows is regarded as one of the most irksome.

• • •

Purebred Livestock Boom

Big prices at fall sales of purebred livestock are causing some interesting speculation. In some quarters it is suggested that the war will open new world wide markets to high class Canadian foundation stock. Devastation in western Europe and Russia is cited, with the need after the peace for rebuilding livestock herds in those areas.

During and after the First Great War there was a boom in the purebred livestock business, and undoubtedly this will be repeated.

Canadian farmers participated in this and will do so again, but the real leader was Great Britain. Despite the loss of the Channel Islands—home of Jersey and Guernsey cattle—and the forced liquidation of commercial livestock as a result of feed import difficulties, it is doubtful whether Britain's worldwide supremacy in the business of purebred livestock has been permanently crippled.

With a few notable exceptions—Holstein cattle and Percheron horses are the most outstanding—the bulk of the world purebred livestock originated in the British Isles. For generations the Old Country farmers have been exporting prize stock to every continent. The best home stock, including, it is believed, that from the Channel Islands, has been saved, and soon after the war Britain may again be in a position to export.

Ogilvie Flour

With net profits on the common stock equal to $1.12 a share, the financial statement of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. for the year ended August 31 last shows an increase in operations and earnings. In the preceding year the company earned $1.05 a share.

Volume of domestic business was well maintained throughout the year, with conditions in the home market subject to a greater degree of government control. Export flour volume declined slightly from the previous year and there was also a falling-off in exports of rolled oats. Feed plants operated almost at capacity, meeting an increased demand for feed of all classes.

The balance sheet as at Aug. 31 reflects certain changes connected with the sale of investments to provide funds for necessary capital expenditures, while deferred charges are shown separately, being heavier than usual, due to a change in the method of paying insurance premiums.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Operating profit	1,255,119	1,017,971
Add: Other income ..	669,488	634,677
Total earnings	1,924,607	1,652,648
Less: Exec. remun. ..	120,285	112,888
Directors' fees	18,786	19,167
Legal fees	1,997	3,663
Depreciation	484,970	323,562
Interest & E. P. tax.	300,000	240,000
Taxes	156,172	159,300
Benefit fund	30,000	25,000
Net profit	812,396	769,068
Less: Pref. divds.	140,000	140,000
Common divds.	600,000	600,000
Surplus for year	72,396	29,068
Add: Prev. surplus ..	2,878,631	2,933,135
Less: Tax adjust.	......	83,572
Earned surplus forw'd	2,951,027	2,878,631
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$40.62	$38.45
Paid	7.00	7.00
Common	1.12	1.05
Paid	1.00	1.00
Working Capital		
	$	$
Current assets	10,875,597	11,120,704
Current liabilities	3,895,828	4,009,722
Working capital	6,979,769	7,110,982

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Banque Canadienne Nationale

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and a half per cent (1½%) has been declared by the Directors of Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 30th day of November, 1942. This dividend, bearing the number 207, will be payable at the Main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the 1st day of December, 1942, to the shareholders of record on November 14th, at noon.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES ST-PIERRE,
General Manager.

Weather Delaying Threshing

Some Grain May Stand Out Till the Spring

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Threshing operations have been at a standstill over most of the West for the past week as a result of snow and rain. While work in Manitoba, and in eastern Saskatchewan has been largely completed, there are still thousands of acres of stooks in western Saskatchewan and in Alberta, and some uncut grain is still standing, which the owners hope to be able to handle with combines.

So far as Alberta is concerned, there is less concern over the situation than might be expected by the visitor who sees snow covered stooks standing in the field. Albertans are confident that sooner or later a chinook wind will dry up the snow and enable them to get ahead with threshing.

In Saskatchewan they are not quite so sure that they will not have to wait until spring to resume work on the crops, but even there farmers recall that grain has on occasion stood out all winter without serious damage.

Another point on which the visitor finds it less easy to be optimistic than does the farmer is the safety of threshed grain which can be seen everywhere piled in the fields. That represents the overflow after farmers have made their quota deliveries to elevators and after they have filled their own granaries. Such piles, if left with their natural slope, and if not disturbed by livestock, will shed rain and snow with injury only to the top layer or two of kernels. At least that is the hope and expectation so far as winter months are concerned, and such grain will be the first to be hauled in the spring, leaving the housed grain in the shelters for later delivery. Care has to be taken, of course, to keep livestock away from stooks, standing grain or piles of threshed grain. Some farmers are finding it inconvenient on this account as they cannot turn their cattle in on stubbles as they would like to do.

• • •

Livestock Gaining

From all parts of the country reports are coming in of farmers' intentions to increase their livestock operations in order to find a profitable outlet for surplus grain in excess of that which can be marketed during the current crop year, and there is hardly a farmer in the West without such a surplus. Curiously, the professionals in the livestock business are more likely to be reducing, instead of increasing, their livestock programme. That is because they depend upon hired labor, of which they cannot get more, and which they may not be able to retain.

Other farmers, however, depending upon the labor of themselves and their families, find that they can manage a few more head of cattle or of swine. Indeed, the professionals are somewhat inclined to think that the amateurs are unduly enthusiastic, and may be bidding the prices of feeder cattle up to a point where the commercial operator might find it hard to make a profit on winter feeding operations. The farmer who has grain on hand which he cannot turn into cash in any other way, calculates his costs on a somewhat different basis than does the professional or the feeder in Ontario. One noticeable effect of the situation is that prices for purebred cattle are rising rapidly. These, of course, are not under price ceiling control.

• • •

More Hogs

In spite of the great increase that has already taken place in hog production in western Canada there is agreement that farmers will undoubtedly continue to expand. The main restriction at the moment is the difficulty of providing more hog pens, either because lumber is scarce, or if obtainable, money to pay for it will not be available in many cases until more of the wheat crop has been sold.

• • •

Financing Difficulties

Until recently there has been comparatively little complaint from farmers about their difficulties in financing because their deliveries of all grains are narrowly restricted by quotas. They have, in fact, been much too busy with their work of threshing and harvesting to pay attention to much else. Now, however, it is becoming apparent that many of them are unable to pay their threshing bills from the proceeds of grain quotas already delivered. The thresherman, however, has learned in the past to wait when it is necessary, and to get banking accommodation on the strength of accounts receivable, secured as they are by thresher's liens which can be filed at country elevators.

More is likely to be heard within the next few months of requests for a system of government guaranteed loans against farm stored grain. However, such requests will be far from getting unanimous support from farmers. A considerable number of them are already able to secure the banking accommodation they require. Others consider the situation to be one calling for worry more on the part of their creditors than of themselves, and their creditors, particularly the mortgage companies, will simply have to wait until there is more room in the elevators and more grain can be turned into cash.

Air Transport Future Appraised

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Air transport in the after-war period will have to be prepared to be judged against other forms of transport on the basis of safety, cost, comfort, and convenience, D. C. Coleman, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, told the annual convention of the Air Transport Association.

"Everybody agrees that there will be a great deal more flying done than before the war," added Mr. Coleman. However, he pointed out that "when those days of peace return and flying, as you hope and believe, will become a common means of transportation — from a competitive standpoint you will no longer be able to rely on the alluring charm and novelty and your operations will no longer be conducted in an atmosphere of glamour."

If the air transport companies are to win and to hold traffic in the postwar period, Mr. Coleman expressed the view that the operators will have to offer other advantages in addition to speed. The postwar existence, he added is going to be a hard one in which no man will have money to spend on useless luxuries.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Western Canada's oil shortage was further aggravated last week by the closing down of the Vermilion Consolidated Oils conditioning plant at Borradaile, thus ending for the time being at least the use of Vermilion heavy crude as fuel oil by the Canadian National Railways.

The operator closed the plant, which had been processing over 300 bbls. of Vermilion oil daily, because the differential between well-head price (90 cents per bbl.) and the price paid for conditioned oil ($1.15 per bbl.) did not cover cost of transporting oil from wells to the plant and the cost of processing. Gathering and transportation cost is placed at 15 cents and processing cost at 40 cents, bringing approximate cost of processed oil to $1.45, some 30 cents above the price being paid by the C. N. R.

With the closing of the plant it is likely that a market can be found for only a small portion of the unconditioned oil now being produced. When the field's eighteen producing wells have filled their available storage, a continued shutdown of the plant will mean a shutdown of production.

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Three Groups Affected

Three groups in particular are seriously concerned by the Vermilion situation. The principal Vermilion oil purchaser, the Canadian National Railways, has been using the conditioned oil as fuel oil on its Rocky Mountain division. The loss of this source of supply, even if only temporary, puts the railway at a disadvantage. Shipments of fuel oil from outside Canada are both difficult to obtain, and spasmodic in arrival.

The Oil Controller's office, one of whose tasks is to ensure a supply of petroleum products for essential needs, is also seriously concerned. Assistant Oil Controller G. B. Webster visited Vermilion last week, following the shutdown of the plant, and, before heading back east, announced to the press that "Study is being given to remedial measures to take care of the oil production situation in Alberta, with the general objective of increasing the output." He made no specific comment, however, as to what steps might be taken to relieve the Vermilion situation.

Operators engaged in further development of the field fear their efforts will represent total loss if something can't be done to reopen the refinery.

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Form Association

Bringing the Vermilion situation to a head did, however, result in immediate action being taken by the operators and producers in this field. Operators got together Oct. 27, organized the Vermilion Oil & Gas Association, and drafted plans for action.

The announced purposes of the new organization are:

1. To increase the production of present wells in the field.
2. To investigate Canadian markets for bunker fuel, distillates, lubricating oil and asphalt.
3. To advise the United States Government that large supplies of fuel oil and Diesel oil of low "pour point" and asphalt are available close to its operations on the Alaska Highway and various airports being established in Canada by the U. S.
4. To discuss the drilling practice and the production problems peculiar to the Vermilion fields, at regular monthly meetings.
5. To attempt to get a field price structure and fuel oil price commensurate with the value of the oil in this location.
6. To seek adequate refining and pipe-line facilities to handle the type of crude produced at Vermilion.

• • •

Advise Oil Controller

The new association is advising the Dominion Oil Controller that its members are ready and willing to co-operate to completely drill out the proved Vermilion area (estimated at 1,600 acres) and to produce oil for the Canadian Government, provided that the Oil Controller establishes a price schedule commensurate with existing costs of purchase and transportation of imported oil to the same point of delivery where Vermilion oil would be used.

The association has this to say concerning Vermilion crude, which is produced from the lower Cretaceous sand at depths from 1,750 to 1,900 ft.:

"The oil produced can be refined and will yield a bunker fuel necessary for war needs equivalent to any cracked residium now imported from the United States. The bunker oil produced has the following characteristics:

"1. A very low pour point.
"2. High B.t.u. or heat content.
"3. Flash point of 350 deg. Fahr.
"4. Viscosity of less than 125 at 210 deg. Fahr.
"5. Gravity of 10.5 A.P.1.

"In addition to bunker fuel this crude will yield approximately 20% of good distillate and also Diesel fuel of zero deg. Fahr. pour point."

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Want Price Lift

The most pressing objective of the Vermilion Association is the establishment of a price for processed oil that will permit profitable operation of the conditioning plant. Both the C. N. R. and the Oil Controller's office have evidenced that they regard the Vermilion situation as serious and there appears good reason to hope that corrective action will be taken in the very near future.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the objectives of the new Vermilion Association go much farther than merely pressing for a price boost. A strong association might possibly overcome the drilling and operating problems peculiar to the Vermilion field, and increase the role that this field is playing in the war economy.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Nov. 2, 1942

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 2
		Wheat			
.90	.90	Oct. ...	.90	.90	.90
.91¼	.90⅝	Dec. ...	.90¾	.90⅝	.90⅝
		Oats			
.49⅛	.45½	Oct. ...	.46⅜	.45⅛	.45½
.46⅞	.45	Dec. ...	.45⅜	.45	.45⅛
.48¼	.45⅝	May ...	.47¼	.45⅝	.47⅛
		Barley			
.61⅜	.60	Oct. ...	.60	.60	.60
.61½	.60⅛	Dec. ...	.60⅜	.60⅛	.60⅛
.62½	.60¾	May ...	.62½	.60¾	.62½
		Rye			
.62¼	.52¾	Oct. ...	.55⅜	.53⅜	.54⅛
.63¼	.53⅜	Dec. ...	.55½	.54	.55¼
.64¾	.56¼	May ...	.58⅛	.56¼	.57⅝

Cash Quotations

For Week

	Nov. 2 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat				
1 Nor. ...	.90⅝	.90¼	.90⅛	.89⅞
2 Nor. ...	.86⅞	.86¾	.86¾	.86⅝
3 Nor. ...	.85¾	.85⅝	.85⅝	.85½
4 Nor. ...	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85
5 Wheat .	.83⅞	.83⅞	.84	.83⅞
6 Wheat .	.82⅝	.82⅝	.82¾	.82⅝
Feed	.80⅝	.80⅛	.80¾	.80⅝
Oats:				
2 C. W. ..	.46¼	.45⅝	.48	.45½
3 C. W. ..	.43⅛	.42⅛	.44½	.42½
Barley				
1 Feed ..	.56	.54⅝	.57⅛	.56
2 Feed ..	.54⅝	.53¼	.55½	.54½
*Barley				
2 C. W. ..	.54¾	.54	.56¾	.55¾

Breaking the Housing Bottleneck

(Continued from page 11)

houses and a recreation hall, to meet the ever-swelling numbers of single workers. Soon ships began to roll off the slips from drydocks which would otherwise have stood empty and idle, waiting for the hands to fashion the tools to finish the job.

Far across the country in Halifax, a similar situation existed. All available accommodation was taken up by the Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine. Its busy factories and docks teeming with workers, this old town faced a critical labor and social situation.

Halifax is different from many other places, which can grow simply by process of expanding their city limits. Halifax cannot do this. It is surrounded by water, almost to the point of being an island. Building sites were very limited and only available on places which in normal times would have been considered too difficult on which to build.

The town had more than doubled its population, so, tackling the problem with characteristic energy, the engineers, architects, draftsmen, contractors and administrative staff built several hundred homes in Halifax proper, others across the water in Dartmouth, still others a few miles away in Eastern Passage. These developments totalled about 1,000 houses which were quickly filled and another 400 are under way.

The company steps into the picture following a call for help. This may come from a factory or personnel manager. It may come from the council of a town desperately overcrowded with new workers.

Estimates of actual needs have to be made. Now that the company has got into its swing, an attempt is made to anticipate requirements based on information gathered from personnel men in new and expanding plants. Sometimes, advance information of new industries arrives from the Department of Munitions & Supply. Wartime Housing operates under this Department.

Wherever it comes from, an immediate survey is made, followed by a recommendation for a proper number of houses. The number of houses needed is determined by the increase of employment in the different factories: single men, single women, married men. An attempt is made to estimate the length of employment and only those companies which are passed by the Department of Munitions & Supply as under long-term contract are eligible for assistance in housing. Based on the increase in employment and the available accommodation in the town, a figure is arrived at which indicates the number of houses or staff houses likely to be needed.

As soon as a new development is decided upon the company appoints a paid administrator, who acts as manager of the properties. To assist him, the support is sought of men prominent in the business or professional life of the community. This group acts as a voluntary advisory board and is known as the Wartime Housing Committee. They are public-spirited men who have volunteered their services for the duration of the emergency. These committees act in an advisory capacity, their intimate knowledge of local needs and conditions providing valuable assistance to the company. The company headquarters are at Toronto.

In choosing a location it has been considered highly advisable to choose lands within the municipal boundaries in which the industries are located. Houses have been built in adjoining townships only when it was deemed necessary or advisable to do so. The nearness of the worker to his job has to be considered, particularly since the transportation problem became serious. It must be remembered, also, that for each man who goes to work, there is in all probability an average of two other persons involved: his wife and one or more children. Therefore the amenities of life and surrounding conditions are given equal consideration with the convenience of the worker.

Before transportation became so great a problem, preference was given to pleasant surroundings further away from industrial areas. Accessibility to schools, churches and shopping centres were deciding factors. Now, some of the advantages of being close to these may have to be foregone.

Another consideration is the salvage possibility of the land. If the location is such as to justify its use for permanent housing (if, or when, the Wartime houses are removed), then there is the probability of a return on the original cost of the land. Some return can also be expected to defray the cost of the underground work—main sewers, and water lines, laterals to individual housing units, and grading, planting, road surfacing, electrical service.

Thus, what might appear originally to be expensive land is cheaper in the end. Where lands are not supplied with underground work, they are conveyed to His Majesty in Right of Canada for a nominal sum or in certain cases bought outright. To guarantee the Crown a perfect title and to eliminate delays, a plan of friendly expropriation is followed even when the purchase price has been agreed upon.

The company tries at all times to locate the developments so as to avoid opposition on the part of local owners, who sometimes feel that their property values may be threatened. The policy is to locate in a neighborhood which, if possible, is similar to our class of housing. However, houses are not built in any areas which are badly run down.

Then comes the big job. The job of building in many cases what amounts to a new city. Most of the things taken for granted—postal delivery, garbage collection, fire and police protection, roads, water, sewers, electricity — have to be planned and arranged for, very often all of them.

Many contributary services are required. Roads have to be built, sewers and water mains laid, sidewalks put down, the land graded and prepared for building. (Over 215,000 ft. of sewers have been laid. More than 200,000 ft. of water mains and 300,000 ft. of water connections).

Urban conveniences are needed — and urban conveniences have been provided.

After the land has been acquired the property and architectural departments sit down together and prepare a plot plan, using the natural lie of the land to best advantage from the standpoint of appearance, economy of road and underground services. The land is used efficiently. To add interest the houses are staggered, some groups being set back further from the road at intervals; this avoids long monotonous lines of houses. The four-room bungalows and the larger six-room houses are intermingled, to add further to the variety. Where the lie of the land has made it possible, roads have been curved; and where space permitted, boulevard effects introduced. The average size of the lot is 40 ft. x 100 ft. In a few cases they are wider—50 ft.—and in one or two developments where the groundwork was extremely difficult, such as Prince Rupert, narrower lots have been sold.

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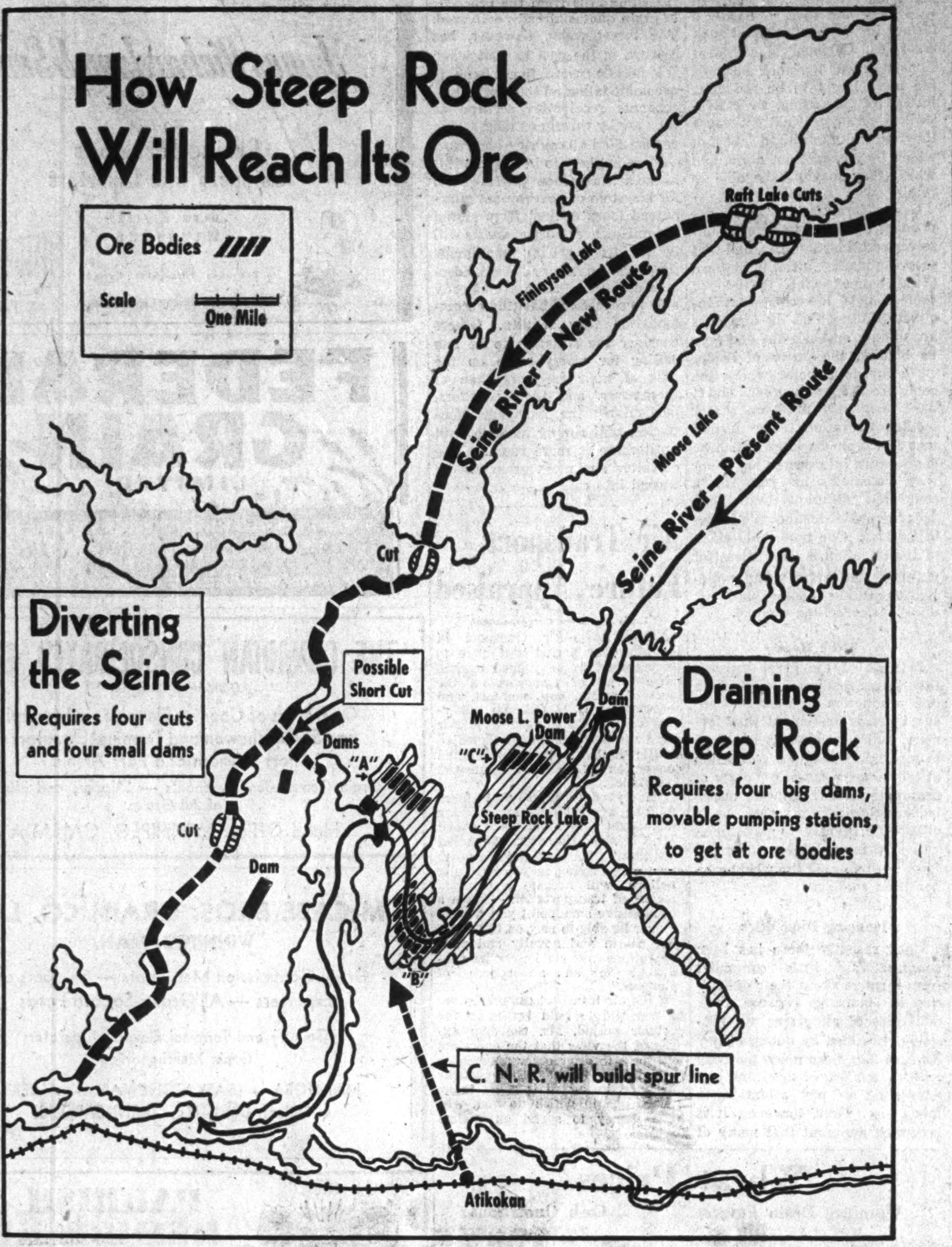
Steep Rock Mines Clears For Action

Will Shift a River, Drain a Lake—May Mine Rich Ore in 1944



Decision of the engineering authorities of Steep Rock Iron Mines to drain only the central and eastern portions of Steep Rock Lake, as indicated on the map above, appears likely to mean important savings in at least two directions: (1) A saving in time required for pumping water from Steep Rock Lake and in the total time required to reach production. (2) An apparent saving in cost of diverting the Seine River to its new route to the northwest as the company now has the option of letting diverted waters of the Seine flow down a small creek into the west bay of Steep Rock Lake which is not to be drained, at least for the present. While final details of S.E.C. registration, financing, etc., are being whipped into shape, the company is arranging with contractors for carrying through the work which it is expected will start shortly.

By **GORDON M. GRANT**

With major problems of rail facilities, power supply and freight rates solved through government action, Steep Rock Iron Mines hopes to get an early start on its "master plan" for securing high grade iron ore from the great ore bodies explored by 320 drill holes below the waters of Steep Rock Lake.

Contractors and engineers have been on the job figuring out the various details of the undertaking. The larger firms of contractors appear to have adequate equipment available for the job, some of which is the same as will be required for the open pit mining. This the contractors are prepared to sell to the company at the termination of the contract.

Job Well Assessed

A great deal of thought and study has gone into the question of diverting the Seine River, draining water from above the main ore bodies and preparation of the ore bodies themselves for mining. The total of factors to be taken into consideration has been large but engineers report that from an engineering standpoint, it has been possible to assess within reasonable limits the scope and cost of work involved. Two of the important conclusions reached are that

(a) While cost and time required to place the deposits in production will be greater than for most iron mines, the huge total resources of high grade iron indicated and the growing scarcity of similar resources in the United States, make the project economic and feasible at this time, and that

(b) Proposed financing of $7.5 millions of bonds can readily handle excavation, dam building, draining and preparations for production, leaving adequate working capital in the company's treasury.

Production Schedule

As things stand, it is estimated putting through of cuts, construction of needed dams and other subsidiary work can probably be completed in the 11 months to a year that construction of the hydro line is expected to require.

Pumping the central and eastern portions of Steep Rock Lake, to be carried out after hydro arrives, will take approximately a year—the length of time depending upon the capacity of pumping equipment installed.

But before the main part of the pumping programme reaches completion, removal of the 80 ft. of overburden on top of the "B" ore body (elevated above the bottom of the lake) will be under way, using either suction dredging or by hydraulic methods, as in a placer operation.

Change Seine Course

To allow the drainage of Steep Rock Lake, the Seine River will be diverted to a new westerly course so that it will no longer flow south from Moose or Marmion Lake into Steep Rock. Moose Lake will be left at the same elevation as at present but a rock cut will be used to connect it with Finlayson Lake via Raft Lake to provide a new outlet.

The surface of Finlayson Lake is 30 to 35 ft. above that of Moose Lake but through completion of a small tunnel at the south end of Finlayson Lake, the level of the lake will be lowered to below that of Moose Lake. Completion of this tunnel—at a cost of only $25,000—will allow putting through a dirt cut at the south end of Finlayson Lake, known as the Esker cut, as a permanent channel, and completion of the afore-mentioned Raft Lake cut. A spillway at the Moose Lake end of the Raft Lake cut will give water storage and control over the flow of the Seine River.

May Utilize Small Creek

Water passing through the tunnel at the south end of Finlayson Lake—and later through the Esker cut—will probably be allowed to flow down a small creek into the west arm of Steep Rock Lake which is not to be drained for the present. An alternative route is also shown running southwesterly which would require one further cut and some small dams. The water will flow naturally whichever course is chosen, it is stated.

A channel 300 to 400 ft. in width will be cleared of timber along the course of the present creek to facilitate the flow of the diverted river if the route to the west arm of Steep Rock Lake is chosen, as at present seems likely.

Dams Come Next

After diversion of the Seine River is completed and the way cleared for drainage, coffer dams will be put in to cut off the western arm of Steep Rock Lake, a dam will be constructed at one of the two narrow channels at the east end of Steep Rock Lake and the dam at the Moose Lake power plant will be raised. This will result in the complete cutting off of the central and eastern parts of Steep Rock Lake preparatory to actual pumping and drainage.

While the amount of water to be drained from Steep Rock Lake is large—it has been unofficially estimated at 125 billion gallons—the actual total is known and engineers do not regard it as excessive. It is pointed out that Steep Rock is not nearly as large a pumping job as will be involved in Canada's new synthetic rubber plant.

East Bay, a "Surge Basin"

The normal flow of the Seine River is only 1,500 cu. ft. per second and control of waters in the Steep Rock Lake vicinity is not regarded as presenting any serious problems for a later date after drainage is completed.

For the time being the east bay is expected to be used as a surge basin for water to accumulate and be pumped out. Only about five square miles of territory will drain into this east bay with about 15 ft. of water to be pumped out of the drainage basin there each year. There is a "bar" at 90 ft. depth cutting off the east bay from the "B" ore body and this will be of assistance in development plans.

Mining of the "B" ore body will be carried out by open cut quarrying methods—the cheapest method of mining. Big shovels will be used to dig the iron ore and load it into trucks which will haul the ore to crushing plant and loading terminal.

Large Ore Supply

There are 30 to 40 million tons of high grade iron indicated but not completely proven in the "A" and "B" ore bodies that can be mined by quarrying methods. The "C" deposit in the east bay area lies much deeper than the other two and is not embraced in current production plans.

All speed will be used to secure production as rapidly as possible. It is considered possible some tonnage of ore may be mined in 1944. The following year 1,000,000 tons of ore may be produced and the following two or three years, output may be worked up to around 2,000,000 tons a year. The rate of production, of course, depends on the amount of equipment that can be made available for the project.

Much of Steep Rock's ore is still in the indicated category. It will take years to determine how much is available. With the ore bodies demonstrated to be vertical in character, it is possible hundreds of millions of tons may be mined eventually.

U. S. Needs The Ore

The Inland Steel Co.'s magazine "Steel," commenting on the growing scarcity of high grade ore, declares that the Steep Rock ore, grading 61 to 65% iron is of "fine quality for open hearth use" and will be of assistance in meeting the need for high grade lump ore.

According to the Steel survey, Steep Rock supplies may start coming on the market in 18 months or two years. Here is one excerpt from the article which reveals just how hard pressed the U. S. steel industry is becoming for adequate supplies of high grade iron ore:

"The supply of hard or lump ore is not sufficient to go around, not only because of expanded demand but also because it is no longer possible to bring in such ore from Sweden and Brazil.

"Today steelmakers are just getting by. Looking ahead, and making allowance for requirements in the steelworks expansion programme now under way, something probably will have to be done to provide the full 1943 supply of charge ore, while the prospect for 1944 is discouraging."

Ontario's Gold Mines Show Effects of War

Definite indications that production at the average gold mine in Ontario is now sharply declining are revealed by gold mine production figures for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1942, released by Ontario Department of Mines this week.

In the comparative figures on production reviewed below it will be found that only in the exceptional instance has a mine been able to hold or increase its production in recent months.

	—OUTPUT 3rd QUARTER—				—OUTPUT 2nd QUARTER—			
	Tons Milled	Tons Daily	Recov. per ton $	Total Recov. $	Tons Milled	Tons Daily	Recov. per ton $	Total Recov. $
Porcupine Gold Area								
Aunor	42,746	465	10.22	436,863	45,373	499	10.76	488,248
Bonetal	9,800	107	6.08	59,565	12,502	137	5.27	65,869
Broulan	33,521	364	8.03	269,112	36,779	404	6.81	250,316
Buffalo Ankerite	81,876	890	7.10	581,430	93,083	1,023	6.98	649,581
Coniaurum	39,240	427	10.11	396,811	45,100	505	10.01	451,263
Delnite	42,429	461	6.48	274,916	47,465	522	7.21	342,084
De Santis	9,713	106	5.95	57,753	15,646	281	6.06	94,888
Dome	134,600	1,463	11.62	1,564,094	137,300	1,509	11.58	1,589,960
Hallnor	30,252	329	18.10	547,581	33,901	373	19.67	666,799
Hollinger	364,679	3,964	9.99	3,644,930	431,553	4,742	9.09	3,923,985
Holly's Ross	22,875	249	8.62	197,193	27,985	308	6.94	194,098
Hoyle	45,908	499	4.58	201,069	47,389	521	3.62	171,437
McIntyre	192,660	2,093	10.74	2,069,104	208,100	2,287	10.97	2,282,814
Moneta	14,904	173	16.19	241,295	15,531	182	17.06	264,974
Naybob	14,313	156	7.60	108,853	16,905	285	5.53	93,575
Pamour	143,690	1,562	3.96	568,765	148,366	1,630	4.08	604,608
Paymaster	49,230	535	8.43	415,122	53,828	593	8.88	478,006
Preston	80,915	880	8.35	675,784	86,274	948	9.23	796,887
Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake								
Bidgood	12,577	137	10.17	127,949	11,874	130	10.00	118,700
Chesterville	61,704	671	4.76	293,736	61,026	671	4.59	280,398
Kerr-Addison	194,591	2,115	8.18	1,591,619	188,587	2,072	8.50	1,603,203
Kirkland Lake	24,986	272	15.76	393,775	33,039	363	12.96	428,224
Lake Shore	92,902	1,010	14.98	1,391,834	102,515	1,127	17.16	1,759,742
Macassa	33,635	366	17.68	594,509	36,365	400	17.17	624,442
Omega	33,108	360	5.37	177,756	39,779	437	5.45	216,627
Sylvanite	45,884	499	11.53	529,184	49,575	545	11.87	588,528
Teck-Hughes	23,755	258	15.49	358,884	23,075	254	12.74	293,978
Toburn	10,255	111	16.86	172,933	10,785	119	18.32	197,583
Upper Canada	23,637	257	15.60	366,683	21,736	239	15.83	344,153
Wright-Hargreaves	71,560	778	19.49	1,395,000	84,660	930	19.38	1,641,000
Yama	6,319	69	3.12	19,716	4,810	63	3.43	16,488
Little Long Lac-Beardmore								
Bankfield	4,004	44	6.61	26,461	11,931	131	3.46	41,250
Hard Rock	31,554	343	10.42	328,828	34,459	379	8.87	305,582
Leitch	7,450	81	31.37	233,674	7,590	83	32.89	249,685
Little Long Lac	28,030	305	12.98	363,705	30,063	330	13.42	403,494
MacLeod-Cockshutt	58,000	630	11.77	682,566	57,328	630	11.48	658,385
Magnet	11,433	124	18.19	208,012	12,309	135	16.52	203,337
Sturgeon River	4,930	64	27.99	137,973	4,967	55	29.06	144,380
Tombill	8,780	95	10.20	89,559	12,056	132	13.25	159,754
Patricia-Red Lake								
Berens River	....	...	....	258,318	.....	...	....	376,267
Central Patricia	33,408	363	12.50	417,706	34,631	381	11.11	384,615
Cochenour	15,150	165	13.67	207,091	15,420	169	13.51	208,268
Hasaga	31,599	343	10.33	227,531	35,784	393	5.99	214,202
Jason	10,445	114	14.17	148,054	10,600	116	15.32	162,323
Madsen	36,560	397	10.05	367,389	37,603	413	10.11	380,039
McKenzie Red Lake	21,993	239	12.29	270,330	21,104	232	9.92	209,494
McMaramac	8,235	90	10.37	85,381	8,179	90	14.20	116,133
Pickle Crow	24,388	265	18.29	446,137	31,426	345	18.16	570,801
Uchi	32,878	466	5.54	182,152	42,002	462	5.82	244,340
Ontario, Miscellaneous								
Jerome	42,979	467	6.81	292,622	43,336	476	6.40	277,539
Matachewan Cons.	84,036	913	2.87	241,442	85,337	938	3.11	265,529
Wendigo	7,195	78	12.25	88,125	7,725	85	10.97	84,772
Young-Davidson	74,081	805	4.84	358,915	77,443	851	3.85	298,390

Mining Concentrates

Haut Mining & Development Co. was incorporated with an Ontario charter on Oct. 9. Authorized capital is 50,000 shares of $1 par value.

* * *

International Nickel Co. has received its third war production honor. It is now entitled to fly the U. S. Army-Navy "E" pennant with two stars. This award has been made to the company's rolling mills at Huntington, W. Va. Previously the works had received the Naval Ordnance award and this was followed by an All Navy "E" award with one star. The plant was among the first 25 in America to be so honored. In making the latest award on behalf of the Undersecretary of the Navy, Admiral H. A. Wiley paid tribute to the "solid determination to supply the materials we must have to carry the engagement to the enemy."

* * *

Powell Rouyn Gold Mines had an estimated net profit of $24,542 equal to 2 cents a share in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1942. Estimated net profit by months during the period was as follows: July, $3,660; Aug., $19,696; and Sept., $1,185. A total of 68,394 tons were treated in the three months, including 20,405 for September. Periodic shortages of labor are stated to have been responsible for the difficulty in maintaining normal production but greater stability in this regard is said to be evident at the moment. Deepening of the main shaft has proceeded with station cutting completed at the 2,000-ft. level.

* * *

Sigma Mines (Que.) has declared a dividend of 30 cents a share payable Jan. 15, 1943, to shareholders of record Dec. 31.

* * *

Sullivan Consolidated Mines shows a lower production for the September quarter:

Quarter ended	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Sept. 30, 1942	43,162	469	$9.19	$396,491
June 30, 1942	42,758	470	10.12	432,703
Mar. 31, 1942	41,175	458	11.08	456,282

* * *

Sladen Malartic Mines had an operating profit of $89,362 in the September quarter compared with $115,978 in the second quarter. Production was down to $273,868 from $299,618. Working capital was increased $58,089 to $489,367.

For "Week in Oils" See Page 17

Mining INVESTMENTS

New tungsten possibilities may emerge for Canada as a result of an important new tungsten discovery just reported in northern Ontario.

The tungsten find, which is reported to be very rich from preliminary indications, was found in greenstone formation—the first time that tungsten is known to have been found in this formation in Canada. Prospecting in eastern Canada this year for tungsten has been chiefly concentrated on investigating quartz veins for tungsten as formations such as greenstone were not thought to be hospitable for tungsten occurrence.

Now, however, it appears that new vistas may have been opened for the prospector. There are thousands of square miles of greenstone in northern Ontario and Quebec which may be prospected. It is conceivable that eastern Canada, whose possibilities for opening up tungsten were generally regarded as second rate, may now emerge as one of the white hopes of the prospecting fraternity for finding adequate supplies of tungsten on this continent.

* * *

The first transfer of gold miners from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake—700 of them—has been pretty well completed, according to advices from the north. At last report, all but perhaps 200 of the required miners had been secured and voluntary transfer of miners to Sudbury has just about reached the saturation point, according to J. P. Buchanan, an official of International Nickel Co., who was handling the transfer from the Timmins end.

Several of the mines failed to reach the quota set for them but this was overcome to some extent by the transfer of men who had been employed at other jobs and by smaller mines exceeding their objectives.

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WINNIPEG-RED LAKE-MADSEN
THE PAS-SHERRIDON-FLIN FLON
REGINA-SASKATOON-NORTH BATTLEFORD
EDMONTON-FORT NORMAN-AKLAVIK
EDMONTON-YELLOWKNIFE
EDMONTON-WHITEHORSE-DAWSON
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B. C. Gold Mines Ask Changes

Claim Labor Ruling "Discriminatory" at Present

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Gold mine operators of British Columbia have carried their appeal against "discriminatory" provisions of the national selective service regulations direct to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The gold men claim that British Columbia and the Yukon are the only sections of Canada where gold mines are forbidden to hire additional labor and that, unless these regulations are modified, companies that under present conditions are employing several thousand men and contributing more than $10 million annually to the province's industrial revenue, will face the prospect of "slow death."

Confer With Hart

A delegation of mining men conferred with Premier John Hart during the past week in an endeavor to win his support, and it is probable that the provincial government will again urge a more lenient policy toward British Columbia gold mines inasmuch as it has been demonstrated that to release men from the gold mines does not necessarily mean that the depleted ranks of the base metal mines will be filled.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to obtain sanction for higher wages in the copper industry which would automatically solve the major factor in the employment problems facing Britannia and Granby mines. These mines are still producing much less than capacity, although arrangements have been concluded whereby their entire output will be taken over by the U. S. Metals Reserve Company on a royalty basis.

Both companies will continue to ship to the Tacoma smelter of American Smelting & Refining Co. as heretofore, so that the general marketing technique will not be greatly changed by the new financial arrangement.

To be Aired at Convention

Many problems relating to the gold and base metal mines of the west coast province will be ventilated at the annual sessions of the western division, Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, and it is understood that Metals Controller George C. Bateman will attend in order to give British Columbians a clearer picture of the national situation affecting the mines.

There has been some criticism here regarding the policy of the Metals Controller in taking over such base metal properties as the Emerald, near Salmo, where important deposits of tungsten were located.

Want Independent Enterprise

Spokesmen for private groups claim that development of the Emerald should have been left to independent enterprise and that this action reaffirmed their view that operators are not being given sufficient incentive by Ottawa to seek out and operate strategic metal properties.

Although the managements of Hedley Mascot and Kelowna Exploration have been advised that they will be given special consideration regarding hiring of additional labor, Bralorne and other companies which considered they might be entitled to such concessions, are still in the dark. The two Hedley operations produce arsenic and this is of value as a fluxing element at the Tamoca smelter. Bralorne's claim for consideration is based on scheelite production.

Falconbridge's Net Up Sharply

Another $500,000 to be Spent on Expansion Programme

Profits turned sharply higher at Falconbridge Nickel Mines the three months ended Sept. 30, 1942, with estimated net profit of $284,577 compared with only $136,184 the preceding three months.

N. F. Parkinson, secretary, states as follows:

"Growing increase in production of metals and a slightly better average price for sales have permitted a decidedly better showing for the third quarter of the year.

"Expenditures on plant expansions for war purposes have so far this year amounted to slightly over half a million dollars, or a grand total of over a million dollars if those of 1941 are added. Another half million has still to be spent to complete the programme.

Dividend Expected

"The effect of these expenditures on your carefully guarded cash position has not yet been overtaken by your net earnings and reserve charges, and balancing of this factor against the desire to provide dividends is always much to the fore in the minds of your board.

"Under the circumstances, however, an interim disbursement is under consideration and an early notification should be forthcoming."

Working capital as at Sept. 30, 1942, totalled $6,954,232 compared with $6,555,765 three months earlier. Included in working capital is a net figure of $1,339,759 for Norwegian items. Figures in each case are subject to audit.

McKenzie Mine In Good Shape

Development Curtailed But Work Carried Out Gives Good Results

Although mine development was further curtailed during the September quarter at McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, the mine ore position, which showed considerable improvement during the first half of the year, continues to improve, President W. G. Armstrong informs shareholders.

Continuity has been proven in the northeast to a vertical depth of 1,050 ft. which is the lowest level in this sector. This substantial block of ore is stated to be practically intact and it adds considerably to the mine ore position.

In the older parts of the mine, development of low levels below the 850 continues to be encouraging.

New Ore to Northeast

Of the 415 ft. of new ore added in the September quarter, 180 ft. was added to the previously indicated ore on the 550-ft. level in the northeast mine section. Further drifting in the northeast sector on the 1,050-ft. level has added 80 ft. to the length developed in the previous quarter. Raising has shown good ore above the level.

Extraction of scheelite for eventual recovery of tungsten is being continued and following the recommendations of a government geologist, the equipment considered necessary to produce a high-grade concentrate has been installed. A substantial increase in the production of essential war metal is anticipated with this plant in operation, it is stated.

Lapa Strives For Surplus

Treat Highest Grade Ore So Working Capital Will Meet Contingencies

Treatment of the highest grade of "easy to treat" ore available, consistent with keeping the mine in good shape, is the present policy of Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, President Denison Denny informed shareholders at the annual meeting. This policy is being followed to build up working capital to tide the mine over lean years that might be experienced if the mill should have to be closed down due to the war.

As a result, production for the September quarter totalled $129,531 from 17,910 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $7.23 per ton. Operating profit for the period was $34,940 so that working capital was nearly double at $70,431 on Sept. 30, 1942, compared with three months earlier.

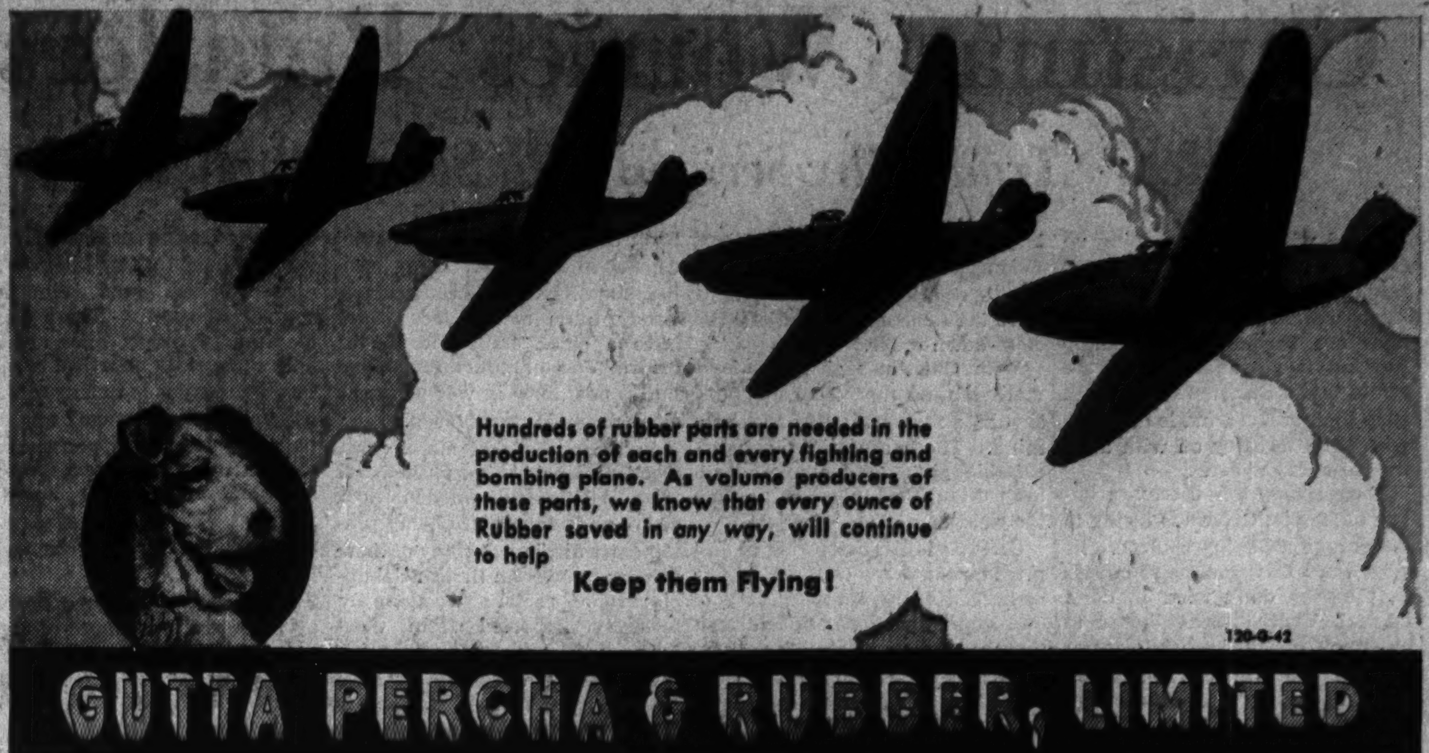
Seek New Ore

In the first 28 days of October, production is reported at approximately $46,000.

Although shaft sinking should have been commenced six months to a year ago, it has not yet been started and it is doubtful if the company would be allowed to sink the shaft further under existing regulations.

A diamond drilling programme has been started to test conditions below the present bottom level of 690 ft. Results are stated to have been up to expectation although no details were given to the meeting.

Major Molybdenite Mines was formed with Ontario charter on Oct. 8, according to a notice in the Ontario Gazette. Authorized capital is given at one million shares of $1 par value. Head office is in Toronto.



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120-G-42

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED

Mining Concentrates

Aunor Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 4 cents a share payable Dec. 1, 1942, to shareholders of record Nov. 16.

* * *

Dominion gold output is now working steadily lower as numerous Canadian gold operations suspend production. D. B. S. mineral production figures show gold production at 402,867 oz. for Aug., 1942, compared with 467,224 oz. for Aug., 1941. The decline in the rate of gold production by gold mines has been even more rapid than these figures indicate, however, as a considerable output is derived as a by-product of base metal mining operations and the flow from this source has been relatively well maintained.

* * *

Coniaurum Mines had a profit of $95,220 before write-offs in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1942, compared with $111,453 in the corresponding period of 1941. Mill tonnage dropped from 46,180 tons to 39,240 tons. The company was able to offset the larger part of a drop in net production income from $467,620 to $388,141 by a substantial reduction in operating costs.

* * *

Freeborn Mining Syndicate was incorporated with an Ontario charter on Oct. 9. Authorized capital is 35,000 shares of $1 par value.

* * *

Granby Consolidated, in its September quarterly report, states that "it is confidently expected that action recently authorized by the Government will bring about an improvement in the near future." Recognizing the serious need of copper for wartime purposes, every effort is reported being made to bring the company's production back to capacity before the end of the current year. The labor shortage became much more serious in July and August, it is stated, necessitating a further reduction in development work. This in turn resulted in decreased income for the quarter. Net profit was $45,463 for the Sept. quarter; operating profit amounted to $118,742 after all charges except depletion and depreciation.

* * *

Harlin Nickel Mines was incorporated with an Ontario charter on Oct. 9. Authorized capital is 40,000 shares of $1 par value.

* * *

McIntyre Porcupine Mines is currently treating 2,000 tons of ore daily or about 25% less than rated capacity. To offset the effects of the lower milling rate—caused by the labor shortage—the company proposes to treat a slightly higher average grade of ore.

* * *

Siscoe Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 1½ cents a share payable Dec. 15, to shareholders of record Nov. 12.

NOTHING MATTERS NOW BUT VICTORY
* * *
BUY VICTORY BONDS

Canadian Nickel

YESTERDAY . . . IN PLEASURE BOATS
TODAY . . . IN TORPEDO BOATS

As the pre-war speed-boat roared past the buoy to a new record, the crowd cheered those daring sportsmen who risked life and limb. Little did they realize that new chapters were being added to the knowledge of technicians who made such speeds possible.

Today's torpedo boats, streaking through our coastal waters, incorporate the speed, stamina and freedom from breakdown which speed-boat builders learned how to obtain.

These craft make use of tough, strong, corrosion-resisting alloys of Canadian Nickel. Propeller shafts are Monel—the well-known nickel alloy—to stand extreme twists and strains and to resist salt water corrosion. Other nickel alloys are used in vital parts of motors, machinery and armament.

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Christmas Worries Retailers

Heavy Trade May Seriously Hit Short Supplies

Faced with what is shaping up to be a very heavy Christmas trade, Canadian retailers are definitely worried. Supplies in many lines are becoming increasingly difficult to get and retailers are afraid that a Christmas boom will strip their shelves and leave them with little to carry on with after the turn of the year.

Recognizing the thorny problem of supply, Ottawa is trying to discourage a buying splurge. Its slogan for Christmas gift buyers is, "If they don't need it, don't buy it." There does not appear to be any prospect of official control over buying in the Christmas season. The only effective control would be rationing.

Individual Problem

For the present at least, it is being left up to the individual retailer to decide how he will sell his merchandise so that he can stay in business as long as possible. There is some indication that the larger retailers may be in somewhat better shape to go into the new year than smaller dealers with more limited resources.

Realizing that they may be confronted with some severe shortages, retailers are considering ways of conserving inventories. Staffs are being told to go easy and not push the sale of certain lines.

Some retailers are discussing a voluntary programme whereby they would not stay open late for the Christmas trade.

Lines in which the idea is to conserve supplies and not encourage sales include shoes, electrical goods, practically all metal products, and woollen and cotton clothing.

Supply Biggest Worry

All in all, the retailer today is worried more about his sources of supply than rumors which say an Ottawa order is pending for a large-scale shut-down of retailers. Feeling in many quarters is that shortage of supply ultimately may have the same effect as an official close-down order.

With Christmas gift selections more limited this year, shoppers should start out with an open mind. There are still plenty of suitable gifts on display, but it may often be impossible to find the right one.

Gift specialists are trying to impress customers with the need for making a quick decision. If you find something that you like and then go home to think it over, you may come back to find it gone; and "gone" these days may mean entirely out of stock.

Expect Good Year

What is likely to happen to the gift trade between now and Christmas is anybody's guess, few types of business are more volatile. Those in the trade figure that there is still enough money around to mean a good gift year but they are quick to point out that much of that expectation will hinge on the tone of war news. The trend of events on the international scene has a very definite reflection in the gift business. Dealers still recall how their trade slowed to a walk when the present Duke of Windsor abdicated the throne.

This year's Christmas shopper will find some familiar lines gone with the wind of war; for others there have been some clever substitutions. A long list of metal products, of course, has disappeared from gift shelves. Such heavy volume lines as hand-wrought aluminum ware, pewter and Flemish copper are out for the duration, there being only a very limited supply available from stock.

Items Gone

Simulated leather, a popular product that was imported from the States and was usually sold for desk sets, guest and autograph book covers and such like is not coming in any more. Many business men have found particularly handy those memo pads which have a clock embedded in the centre. The manufacturer of that line is now busy in war work; no clock pads are being made.

In the absence of metal lines, woodenware is being pushed this year. All types of wooden trays, dishes and utensils are being prominently displayed. Many of these articles come from British Columbia; some replace woodenware formerly imported from California.

Canadian pottery makers have developed some particularly attractive lines that will help to replace British and American sources of supply. These Canadian-made pottery lines are not only sufficiently beautiful to meet fastidious tastes but many of them have a decided economy angle. A pair of salt and pepper shakers, for instance, has been modeled from an American line, but they retail at $1.25 a pair as against $1.95 for the formerly imported pair.

Another made-in-Canada product that is getting more of a display this year is the colorful homespun turned out in Quebec.

Beatty Brothers Calls Preferred

Beatty Bros. Ltd. is redeeming all its outstanding 6% first preferred stock on Dec. 15, 1942, at $110 a share, plus 75 cents a share as accrued dividends.

It is understood that no new financing is involved as the company has adequate liquid resources of its own. At Aug. 31, 1941, date of the latest available annual report, there was $909,500 of this stock outstanding.

This redemption will leave the company with $679,600 of second preferred stock carrying a 7% dividend, 39,000 shares of class A common and 100,000 shares of class B common.

The premium being paid must be treated as a dividend under current income tax law. The company must thus withhold 7% of this premium in case of Canadian shareholders and 15% in case of shareholders not resident in Canada.

T. C. A. Boosts Air Traffic

All Departments Report Gain to End of September This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Trans-Canada Air Lines carried 501,965 lb. more of mail in the first nine months of this year than in the same period of 1941. Express was up 90,307 lb., while number of passengers carried increased by 13,530.

The mail load from Jan. 1 to the end of last September amounted to 1,482,053 lb. Express totalled 217,476 lb. and passengers numbered 76,823.

During September alone T.C.A. transported 216,970 lb. of mail, an increase of 86,422 lb. over September last year. Express for the month amounted to 37,484 lb. an increase of 20,539 lb. over Sept., 1941. Passengers numbered 10,149, a gain of 984 over the same month last year.

A superb mixture of the world's finest tobaccos . . . it's the best you can buy for your pipe.

HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

PACKAGES, POUCHES AND ½ LB. TINS

T-342

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

Look For Sales Boom In Christmas Cards

In the Christmas card field sales of wholesalers to dealers are all up this year and it is expected that there will be a marked sales increase to the public.

In keeping with the tone of the times there is expected to be an increased demand for cards with a patriotic or religious theme. However, it is still the familiar-type card with the conventional greeting and art work that is providing the great bulk of the "Merry Xmas, Happy New Year" card trade.

With more men and women in the services the military theme is more evident in the 1942 Christmas card. The same condition leads dealers to expect a heavier sale of humorous cards. They figure that the boys and girls in uniform like to get a smile along with their greeting.

Not Much Change

Few, if any, startling changes will be seen in this year's "general appeal" card. The standard greeting and good Christmas motif still enjoy considerable popularity.

Some of the trimmings have come off the fancier versions as a result of wartime shortages. Cellophane, novelty jewellery appliques, metallic attachments and artificial flowers won't be found on the 1942 Christmas card.

To take the place of some of the lost frippery there is a greater emphasis on the quality of the card and the sentiment or message it carries. Dealers point out that sentiments will be more carefully selected by the public this year as they send cards to friends and family members who are scattered perhaps more than ever before.

War Savings Card

A wartime note will be struck by the war savings Christmas card, an innovation this year. Publishers of cards have banded together in this effort in co-operation with the National War Finance Committee and six colorful designs have been originated. The cards bear seasonal greetings and have space for war savings stamps to be affixed.

Publicity from N.W.F.C. is expected to push sale of these cards while wholesalers are making them at cost and salesmen will sell them without commission.

HOWEVER YOU TRAVEL . . .
CARRY YOUR MONEY SAFELY
Canadian Pacific Express
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for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
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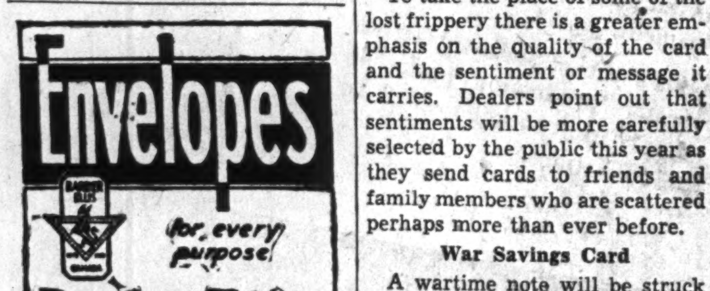

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Auto Dealers Have Labor Troubles

Association Wants Assistance in Keeping Repair Services Going

Stressing that the motor vehicle played an essential part in wartime transportation, the first annual meeting of the Federation of Automobile Dealers Association of Canada, held in Toronto recently, asked aid in keeping repair services functioning. Manpower problems were foremost in the discussion.

Officers elected for the current year were:

C. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Montreal, president.

HARRY DOUGHTY, Toronto; MacKENZIE BOWELL, Vancouver; JAMES O'BRIEN, Saint John, vice-presidents.

E. L. DUBOIS, Hamilton, hon. secretary.

JOSEPH A. HEARN, Toronto, treasurer.

HOWARD B. MOORE, Toronto, managing director.

STANLEY RAFUSE, Bridgewater, N.S.; P. Q. MESSIER and R. H. PATTISON, Montreal; J. L. LABADIE, Windsor; C. D. ROBLIN, Winnipeg; JOHN GORDON, Regina; R V. PRICE, Edmonton, directors.

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Here are three things you can do to help assure the success of Canada's Third Victory Loan.

(1) Consider your *own* responsibility. Can you, by still more rigid self-economy, buy more Victory Bonds *yourself?* Only you can answer that question. But face it, NOW, and make your own decision.

(2) Consider your *firm's* responsibility. Have you reserves, or funds of *any* kind, that can possibly be invested in Victory Bonds? If so, turn those dollars into Victory.

(3) Talk to your employees about *their* responsibility. They look to you for leadership—respect your sincere advice. Help them, through payroll savings plans, to do their share *now* and so accumulate a nest-egg for their own prosperity *later*. Let them know that you and they are working *together* for the success of this Loan. And then welcome the Salesman when he calls on you.

● *Representatives of the National War Finance Committee are calling on all employers to outline the Payroll Savings Plan. He will give you a book outlining the plan in detail. Make it your job to explain the plan to your employees, and encourage them to organize a canvas, among their own ranks.*

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NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

L-42